

SURREY HISTORY



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SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Chairman: Gerry Moss, 10 Hurstleigh Drive, Redhill, Surrey RH1 2AA


The Surrey Local History Committee, which is a committee of the Surrey Archaeological Society, exists to foster an interest in the history of Surrey. It does this by encouraging local history societies within the county, by the organisation of meetings, by publication and also by co-operation with other bodies, to discover the past and to maintain the heritage of Surrey, in history, architecture, landscape and archaeology.

The meetings organised by the Committee include a one-day Symposium on a local history theme and a half-day meeting on a more specialised subject. The Committee produces *Surrey History* annually and other booklets from time to time. See below for publication enquires.

Membership of the Surrey Archaeological Society, our parent body, by local history societies, will help the Committee to express with authority the importance of local history in the county. Member societies may exhibit at the symposium and sell their publications there.

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SURREY HISTORY
VOLUME 17 (2018)

Editor:
Gerry Moss

Advisory Committee:
Glenys Crocker, Julian Pooley

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Surrey Local History Committee desires it to be known that it does not necessarily concur with the statements or opinions expressed herein.

Front cover illustration: Photograph of the GAGS banner being carried by members at Pride, London, 29 June 1985 (see page 52)
Back cover illustration: Cobham Court by John Hassell 1822. (see page 7)

About the Authors

Kirsty Bennett studied history at the University of Kent and received her doctorate for research into medieval monastic libraries. She has since worked on research projects in regimental & other archives.

Imogen Middleton studied history at Royal Holloway, University of London and received her MA in Public History. She has since worked as an intern for the National Trust, and as a community fundraiser for a disability charity.

Gerard P Moss is a retired University Senior Lecturer in Chemistry with a long term interest in local history. He is a vice-President of Surrey Archaeological Society and chairs the Surrey Local History Committee and the Publications Committee, and is editor of Surrey History.

Michael Page studied history at St John's College, Oxford and in 1985 received a diploma in Archives Administration at University College, London. Now county archivist at Surrey History Centre, he has worked with Surrey's historic records for 28 years. His article includes contributions from other members of the team of archivists at the Centre.

David Taylor is a local historian who has lived in Cobham all his life. He is Chairman of the Surrey History Trust; President of the Esher District Local History Society and a Trustee of Painshill Park Trust. He is also a member of the Surrey Archaeological Surrey Local History Committee and the Surrey Records Society. He is an advisor to the Cobham Conservation & Heritage Trust and has written many books and articles on the history of Cobham. He obtained his doctorate on Vernon Lushington, a 19th century Positivist who lived in Cobham and, for many years, he has been researching and lecturing on various aspects of the Lushington family and their circle. His recently completed biography of three generations of the Lushington family is awaiting publication.

Some Thoughts on the Early Development of Cobham.

*David Taylor, MA, PhD, FSA
with contributions by Rob Briggs and Judie English*

It is over fifty years since T.E.C. Walker's 'Cobham: Manorial History' was published in Surrey Archaeological Society's Collections.¹ That important paper, together with Walker's unpublished notes, which I inherited at his death, has been the starting point for much of my own work on Cobham and I continue to remain greatly indebted to him both for his scholarly research on Cobham as well as his encouraging me to start researching local history when I was still a school boy and to joining the Surrey Archaeological Society in 1963 at the age of sixteen.

In this paper I have attempted to develop some of Walker's thinking in the light of recent discoveries and more general current thought concerning early settlement patterns. It is also an attempt to revise earlier thinking about Cobham and nucleation that was published first in the Surrey Archaeological Society's Bulletin 336 (2003) and then in 'Aspects of Archaeology & History in Surrey' (2004).

An earlier version of this paper was, inadvertently, published prematurely in Surrey Archaeological Society's Bulletin 457 (2016). It has since been revised and corrected. What follows is by no means conclusive. It raises as many questions as answers. However, I hope that by publishing it, it might encourage wider discussion and practical work which might, in turn, result in a clearer understanding of the origins of Cobham.

Landscape

Cobham is in the north-west portion of the administrative county of Surrey and historically within the Hundred of Elmbridge (*Amelebrige*). This refers to a bridge over the River Mole, which was originally called the River Emel or Amele which accounts for the "Elm" part of Elmbridge. As Cobham sits in a large loop of the Mole where there are two crossings – at the foot of Painshill (the Great Bridge) and on the road to Downside (the Little Bridge) - this has led to speculation the site of the meeting place of the Hundred as being in Cobham. The northern portion of the settlement lies on sand of the Bagshot Formation overlain with sands and gravels of the Taplow Gravel Member and to their north of the Boyn Hill Member. Most of the core of the village lies on Claygate Member and to the south of that London Clay both overlain partially with Taplow Gravels and other alluvial deposits. Much of the area with clay bedrock is low-lying and some portions of this are prone to flooding.

Cobham was (and still largely is) surrounded by large expanses of common land. The earliest settlement in this area was made by a small number of people who came here and created clearances in the woodland, typically more or less oval in shape. The uncleared land became the "wastes" – forerunners of our present

greens and commons. These wastes were then gradually encroached upon at a later date, both as more land was put under the plough as the community grew and, later, either by formal enclosure with the Lord's consent, or selective "nibbling" at the edges of the common. What common land was left was largely enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1793 leaving the present commons which remain such a feature of this area today and which create green buffers between Cobham and neighbouring towns and villages.

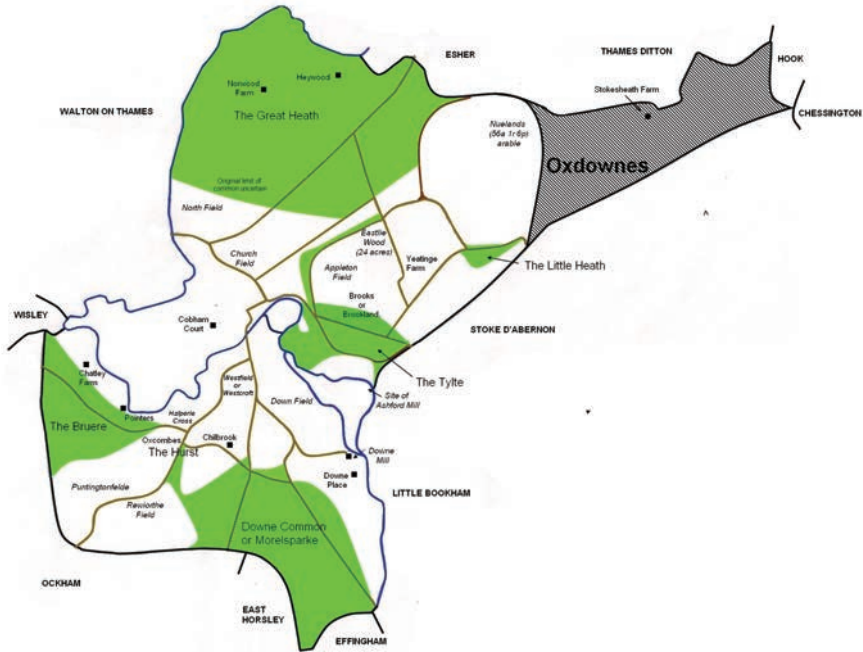


Figure 1 Ancient parish of Cobham with surrounding commons.

Iron Age and Roman Period

The earliest known settlement in Cobham was in an area well above the flood plain to the north of the river that is now called Leigh Hill. Until the early years of the last century this was still known/pronounced locally as *Lay Hill*. An Iron Age settlement was excavated here in the early years of the last century.² A Roman site was found close to Cobham Bridge in the last century and in 1942, Surrey Archaeological Society excavated a Roman Bath House at Chatley Farm in the south of the original parish.³

Getinges

Three Chertsey Abbey charter texts seem to indicate Cobham was formerly part of

an area named Getinges.⁴ This was given by Frithuwald, Mercian subregulus of the province of Surrey, to Chertsey in the first half of the 670s. Getinges probably stands for an Old English group-name Gē(a)tingas that was originally applied at a territorial level rather than to a specific settlement/place. The -ingas element may be translated as “people”, so Getinges stands for the people of Gē(a)t. Rob Briggs, who has done much important work on -ingas names, is of the opinion that the masculine personal names like Gē(a)t in many -ingas name-formations may have represented ancestors attributed with god-like qualities. The name Geat is known from Old English royal genealogies and poetry, where it was borne by a figure or figures of suitably elite and mythical stature.⁵ It is conceivable, but unfortunately unprovable, that Gē(a)t of Getinges was of the same origin.

Many areas that bore -ingas names went from being substantial territories to tiny fractions of their previous extents - notable examples of this in Surrey are Tyting, Eashing and Binton. Getinges is another example, for it is now remembered in Cobham by the present-day Eaton Farm which is on the slightly higher land in the north-east of the parish, and not far from the Iron Age site on Leigh Hill. It is not clear how much of what is now modern Cobham was within the *Getinges* “estate”. The northern part of the ancient parish/manor from the Great Heath (now Fairmile Common) in the west, to the boundary with the parish of Stoke D’Abernon in the east was almost certainly within the estate. However, it is likely that Getinges was bigger than what became Cobham parish and that it encompassed the totality of it.

By 1294 this was *Etynge in parochia de Coveham*. The loss of the initial ‘G’ (pronounced “soft”, i.e. as ‘Y’) can be found elsewhere, such as in Easthampstead in Berkshire which was written as Yezhamsteda in 1167 and is understood to have originated as Old English Geateshamstede (“homestead of/by the gate”). Sixty acres of land in Yeting in Cobham called *Newlandes* was granted by John Wyng to John Burges in 1577. *Newlandes* was in the north of the parish and was bounded on the north west by the Great Heath, now Fairmile Common. Its name suggests that it was new land, enclosed sometime past from the common.

By 1596 Eaton Farm was *Yeatinge Farm* and was held by Francis Gavell, the Lord of the Manor. The estate then comprised 14a 8r 36.5p of pasture, 6a of meadow, 93a 3r 17.5p of arable, and 15a 1r 37p of woodland. The estate then extended in a southerly direction towards the Tilt Common from which it was separated by an area of boggy land known as Brooks also Brookland. This name continued in use when Brook Farm was built here in the early-nineteenth century and today is found in the modern Brook Farm Road.

Rob Briggs has noted that some of the field-names in the Eaton Farm area are of interest. Stockfolberie and Mershefolburie are two of these. They evidently derive from a common source (with the later prefixes being stocc “tree stump(s)”, and mersc “marsh”). This could be an Old English name fola-burh, -byrig, “foal stronghold”.⁶ The second volume of the *Vocabulary of English Place-Names* series, in its discussion of burh names when the specific, or first element, is a term

for a bird or animal, characterises such names as “probably implying ancient forts abandoned; with fola “foal” and oxa “ox” perhaps re-used enclosures.” Moreover, the 1596 survey records Yeating Knoll to the east of Eaton Farm, within the area now known as Knoll Park which adjoins the parish boundary with Stoke D’Abernon.

So, there is at least a hint of a now-lost earthwork in the vicinity of Eaton in the earlier medieval period, which just might serve to explain why the -ingas name is localised here.

Covenham

Cobham had eclipsed *Getinges* as the overarching name of the Chertsey-owned estate by the time of Domesday Book (1086), in which it is recorded as Covenham. This suggests a removal of the main centre of the settlement to the lower ground close to where the church is situated. The estate then answered for 30 hides before the conquest but only 12.5 at the time of the survey. A well-established community existed with land for 10 ploughs. 29 villagers and 6 cottagers with 9 ploughs are recorded together with 3 mills and woodland yielding pannage of 40 pigs per annum. The amount of meadow was surprisingly low – only one acre.

The derivation of Cobham from Covenham has led to much speculation. I am now confident that Cobham/Covenham is likely to have started as Old English “Cofa’s hamm”, a combination of the Old English personal name Cofa and noun hamm. Cofa has been corrupted to ‘Cov’ elsewhere such as in Coventry and Covingham. Gelling (1960) defined hamm as ‘land in a river bend’, and Dodgson (1973) said of Cobham “its site is a most obvious hamm.” In 1596 there were two fields close to Cobham Court (the old manorial centre) named Great and Little Hamme, which seems to constitute appropriate (if rather late) corroboration of a derivation from hamm. They were adjacent to fields which were known as Hamwell Meadows into the nineteenth century. It is highly likely that hamm was the source of the first element in that name too, but without -mm- spellings there is, for now, no complete certainty.

I would strongly argue that these fields were the site of “Cofa’s hamm”, they being rich arable land which lies within a large curve of the river Mole but always remain above the flood plain. I would also suggest that the ‘well’ of Hamwell now exists as a rather boggy area around a spring in a meadow between the cultivated higher land and the river. In recent years a number of artefacts dating from the medieval period have been found in the fields hereabouts and have been recorded for the PAS by the late David Williams. These finds include the seal from Stone Priory in Staffordshire which may have been dropped here by a monk visiting on ecclesiastical business. Williams thought that the large quantity of horse fittings and purse bars found in the north-east corner of the Hamwell Meadows might suggest that there had been some sort of trading activity here.

The Parish

Figure 2 St Andrew's Church by William Porden c. 1815

The ancient parish was the community which, by payment of tithes and other obligations, supported a priest in a parish church, who, in turn, was responsible for the 'cure of souls', that is the spiritual needs, of all the inhabitants within the parish community. The payment of tithes to the church was made obligatory in England in the tenth century. Domesday does not record a church at Cobham but this does not mean there was not one at Cobham. The earliest parts of the present parish church date from about 1150-60. However, dedications to St. Andrew often date from the Saxon period.

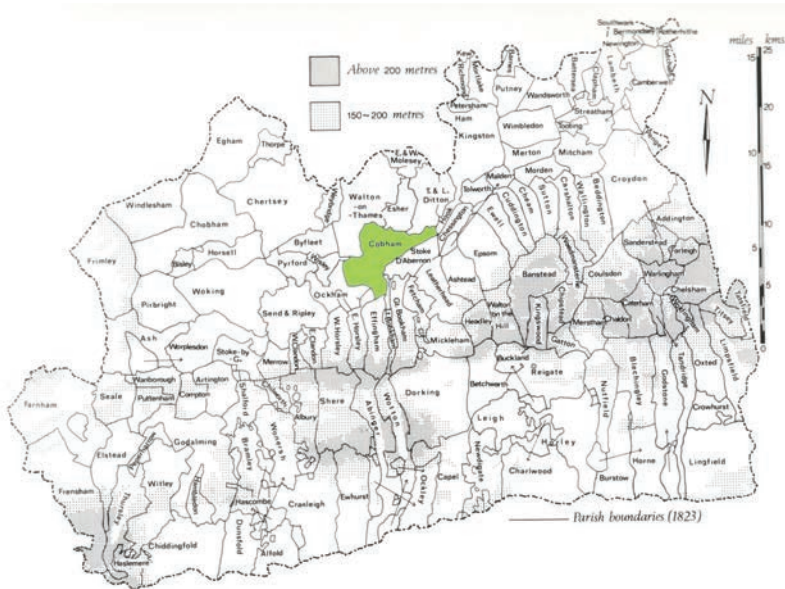


Fig 1 Index map of parishes

Figure 3

The ancient parish of Cobham was one of the largest in Surrey. It was surrounded by eleven other parishes. The river Mole divides the parish in two with largely unprofitable sandy heathland to the north and more profitable arable, pasture, and meadow on the clay lands to the south. The parish was divided into the tithings of Street Cobham, Church Cobham and Downside. Street Cobham and Church Cobham were kept apart by the large open field called Church Field until the early years of the last century. Downside, although no longer within the parish, still retains its own rural identity.

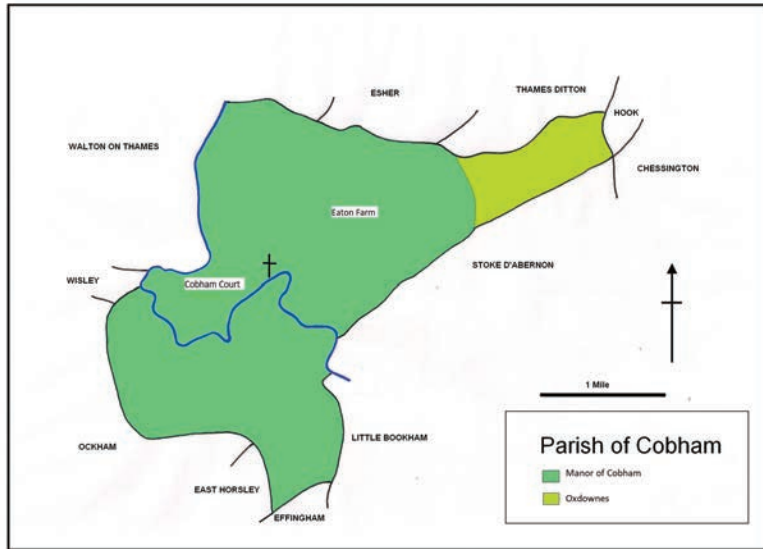


Figure 4

The Manor

The boundary of the Manor of Cobham was largely contiguous with the ancient parish boundary save for the estate of Oxdownes. Within the manor there were scattered holdings of land which formed part of the manor of Ham within Chertsey and had nothing to do with “*Cofa’s hamm*”. These plots were principally facing the stretch of river by Cobham Mill and at Street Cobham around the former White Lion Inn and Post Boys Row. The Manor of Ham was granted to the Abbot of Chertsey during the reign of Henry I. In 1197 the manor was granted by the Abbot to William de Hamme and his heirs. The manor of Ham eventually passed to Dean and Chapter of St George’s Chapel, Windsor.⁷

The Manor of Cobham has two early manorial surveys. These are by William Goodwyn (1546-9)⁸ and Ralph Agas (1596)⁹. Unfortunately neither has a map.¹⁰

Agas's survey is the more substantial although it is probably incomplete and the lack of a map is regrettable given his superb maps of Oxford, Cambridge and London. Agas lists the Common Fields as being *North Field, Church Field, Appletonfelde, Westfelde alias Westcroft, Dounefield, Puntingtonfelde* and *Reworthe*. A perambulation of the manor boundary is in the Chertsey Cartulary.¹¹

As previously mentioned, for the most part manor and parish were contiguous save for an elongated block of land in the north east which formed the estate of Oxdownes. This is a feature noted by Angus Winchester who has written of how 'the boundaries of a parish sometime swing out to embrace a tongue of land projecting into a neighbouring parish ... the projecting *panhandle* had been a separate estate which had come to be placed in the parish to which it now appears to form an uncomfortable appendage.'¹² The reason for the inclusion of this estate in the Parish of Cobham requires further research.

Cobham Court



Figure 5 Cobham Court by John Hassell 1822. What appears to be part of the earlier house can be seen on the right

Cobham Court was the old manor house. The present building dates chiefly from the early eighteenth century although the remains of an earlier structure survived here until they collapsed in the last century. This property almost certainly stands on the site of the manorial centre, or grange. It was the home of the Abbot's Bailiff and was where the Courts Leet and Baron were held. In 1331 Abbot John de Rutherwyck repaired the chamber at Cobham and added a new chapel.¹³ The

section of part of the bank that defined the limits of the original estate can still be seen on the present access road to Cobham Court.

I would suggest that during Chertsey's ownership, produce would have been taken to the mother house by the river Mole to the Thames and then up stream to Chertsey. The Mole was navigable at this time from at least the Leatherhead area – most likely by flat-bottomed boats. It seems unlikely that goods would have been loaded to the south of the grange/court house and taken around the long bend in the river. Instead it is more probable that they were carted across the estate, in a northerly direction, to a small inlet and landing place by the Hamwell Spring, opposite the present Painshill Park, which can be seen on the OS map.

Judie English and a team carried out a survey of earthworks in the immediate vicinity of Cobham Court and the fields to the east and the south-east of the present house that indicates a water management scheme. Although this is likely to have dated from the eighteenth century, it is possible it replaced, or incorporated an earlier scheme that had been implemented when the manor was still held by Chertsey Abbey. One early field name here is *Liftingepanell* which seems to indicate some mechanical structure that might have related to the regulation of the flow of water. It has also become clear that the river Mole has been diverted away from the house at some early date and sections of the original river were made into fish ponds.¹⁴

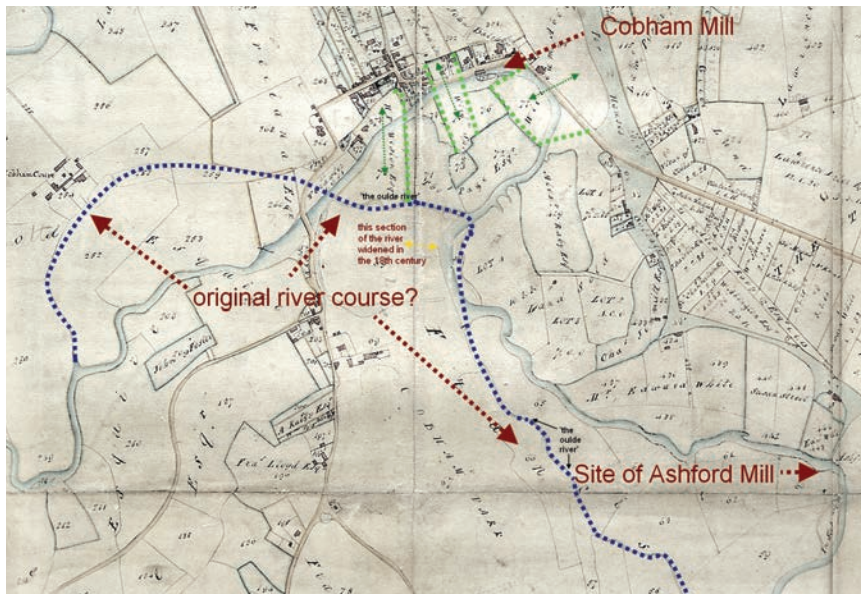


Figure 7 Suggested former course of the river Mole imposed on Thomas Crowter's map of Cobham c.1795

Next to Pointers is Hatchford and here, as late as the seventeenth century, there was an estate called Oxcombes. The road from Cobham to Chatley and Pointers, which is now known as Plough Lane after the Plough public house, was one Padbrooke Lane, perhaps taking its name from the stream which crosses the road at Halfpenny Cross (once Halperrie Cross – the place of the Pear/cherry tree). Close by the cross roads is Chilbrook Farm which might have been the “*ceole broc*” stream just here passed through a steeply sided, narrow cutting and the Saxons called such a gully a ‘ceole’.

Close to the parish boundary with Great Bookham is Chasemore Farm which takes its name from the family who lived in the eighteenth century. Before then it was *Dodewic* or *Dudwyck* – perhaps ‘Dudda’s wic’ or dairy farm. Another name here is *The Worth*, which was the name of a field where the Cobham parish boundary meets that of Ockham, close to the present Black Swan. This name might simply refer to an area of enclosed arable land or it might be an indication of an early settlement. Between this field and Pointers is Cold Norton. *-ton* names are not early, but if this is “north ton”, it raises the question of it is was north of.

Nucleation

Following the grant of the original estate to Chertsey Abbey, a manorial centre appears to have been developed around Cobham Court and a parish church built in the twelfth century close to the ford which crossed the river Mole before the first Downside Bridge was built. This was known as the *Little Bridge* to distinguish it from the *Great Bridge* which takes the old Portsmouth Road across the river at the foot of Painshill. As late as the eighteenth century there was an area of common land on either side of the river here which was called Little Bridge Green. As it is seems unlikely that an area of common land would have been divided by a river, this might support the suggestion referred to earlier that the course of the river originally ran closer to Cobham Court. Interestingly, in times of severe flooding, the river flows over the approach to the present Downside Bridge and follows the line marked on Figure 5.

Figure 9 Extract from the map of Cobham Manor by Thomas Crawler c. 1795. St Andrew’s church is not marked but sits within the right-angle bend of Church Street. The suggested route of the original road follows the north-western boundary of 278 which was the site of the Rectory. 279 is Church Stile House. 280/281 is the site of Christmas and 282/283 is the site of Somers.



Church Field and the other common fields were laid out around the manorial centre at an unknown date and the creation of the manorial centre, the construction of the parish church of St Andrew, and the laying out of these fields appears to have led to nucleation in the area of Church Cobham.

The present church probably stands on the site of an earlier building since it is difficult not to believe that, if Chertsey Abbey had acquired Cobham in the seventh century, the monks did not establish some sort of preaching centre here. The building of the church attracted further dwellings nearby including the Rectory (later the Vicarage) which lay between the church and the river on the site now occupied by the nineteenth-century *Rose Lodge*.

It has been suggested that Church Street represents an attempt at early town planning by Chertsey Abbey similar to that in neighbouring Great Bookham.¹⁵ The evidence for this hypothesis was the apparent layout of the properties in Church Street based on modern boundaries. However, my recent re-reading of a survey of the manor of Cobham by Ralph Agas in 1596 now makes it clear that the south side of Church Street remained a simple one row settlement occupied only by three plots until the early modern period. These plots were occupied by the present Church Stile House; a property known as *Christmas* (which is now represented by the seventeenth century *Mole Cottage* and the eighteenth-century *Lime House*) - copyhold held by Celia Pemberton in 1596; and a property known as *Somers* which was between *Christmas* and the High Street - copyhold held by Edmund Gullie in 1596. *Christmas* and *Somers* each occupied about half an acre. The north side of Church Street was marked by the south west boundary of Church Field and remained largely undeveloped until about 1700 except for *Longboyds* which had occupied the corner of Church Street and the present High Street from an early date.

It is possible that *Somers*, *Christmas* and *Church Stile House* were originally accessed by a road that ran from the river crossing that is now Downside Bridge towards the centre of present Cobham and which followed the curving southern boundary of the Church Street properties. The present Church Street was probably a back lane separating those three properties from Church Field. Agas refers to a property called *Tanners* which appears to have abutted the original road following the southern boundaries of the Church Street properties. *Tanners* can almost certainly be identified with the timber framed building now housing *The Ivy*. This property was occupied by glove makers and fellmongers into the eighteenth century and it is tempting to place a medieval tannery here close to the river.

The plot which stretched from the *Old Bear* to and including *The Ivy* was once described in the Agas survey of 1596 as '*Cophall also Shoppes*'. This, together with the irregular property boundaries around the junction of Church Street and what is now the High Street, might indicate that there had once been a market here. Were there once shops here that developed as more permanent features out of temporary market booths?

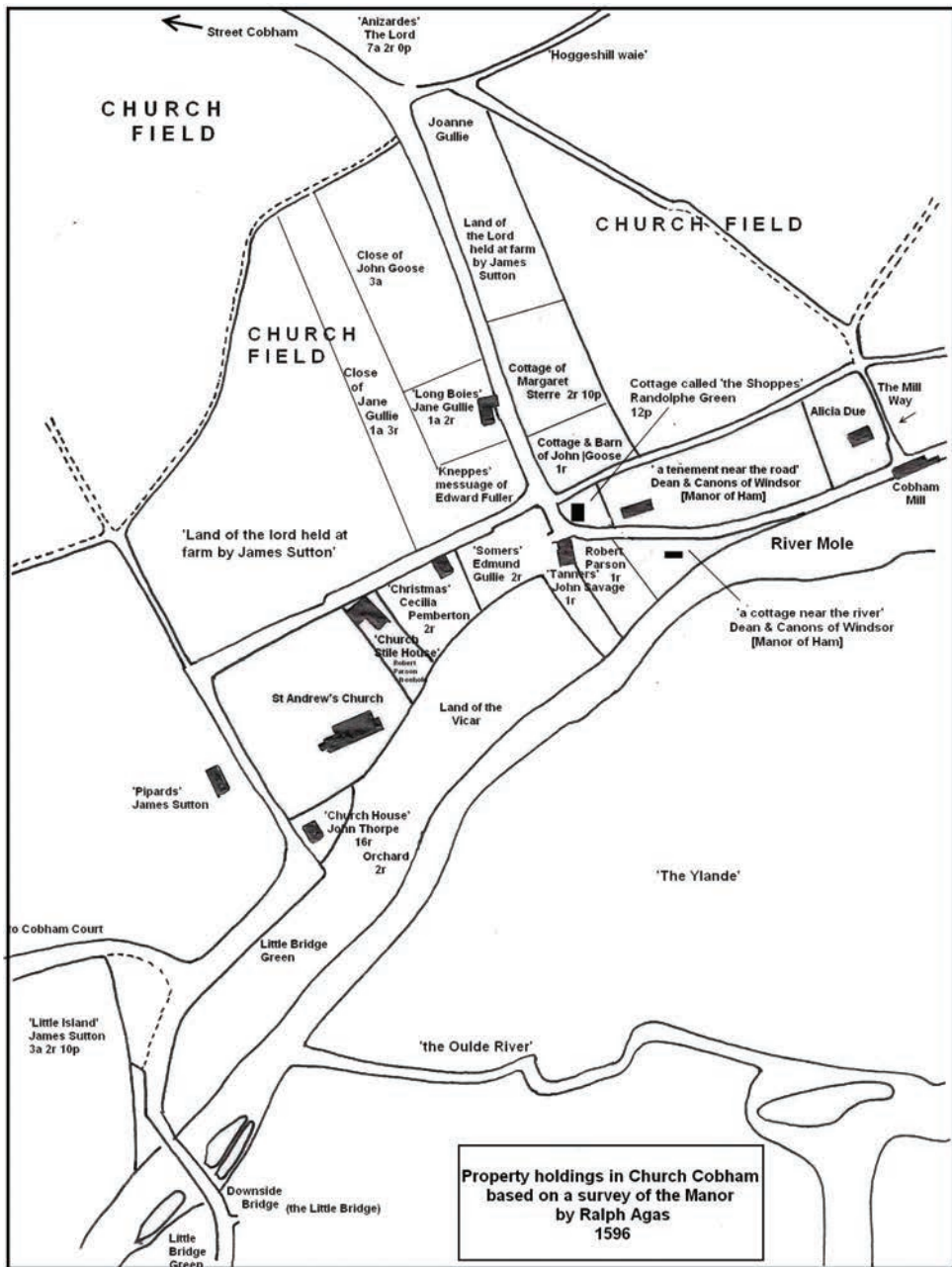


Figure 10

Conclusion

Much work remains to be done on piecing together the evidence for the forming of the present centres of Church Cobham and Street Cobham. This paper is not intended to provide definitive answers upon which a “village study” of Cobham might be built. I have deliberately raised questions which require answers. Given that, I do believe that a clearer picture is beginning to emerge of how the village developed as the nucleated centre of a large parish leaving the former dispersed settlement areas, still identifiable from by their early place names, to become scattered outlying farms.

Cobham is fortunate in that large areas of the historic parish remain undeveloped. It should not prove too difficult a task to use the various disciplines of archaeology, landscape surveys and documentary research in attempt to answer some of the questions which I have raised.

Acknowledgements

This paper would not have been possible without the invaluable assistance and encouragement over several years of Rob Briggs, Judie English, John Pile and the late Dennis Turner. However, I must accept sole responsibility for what I have written and for the theories that have been proposed.

Illustrations

The map of Surrey Parishes is from *Early Medieval Surrey. Landholding, Church and Settlement*. John Blair (Surrey Archaeological Society 1991).

John Hassell’s water colour of Cobham Court is the Extra Illustrated Edition of Manning & Bray’s History of Surrey at the British Library.

William Porden’s drawing of St Andrew’s Church (9854/1/1) and Thomas Crawter’s map of Cobham (2610/1/38/21) are at the Surrey History Centre.

1 Walker, T C, Cobham: Manorial History, SyAC, 58 (1961) 47-78.

2 Excavations at Leigh Hill, SyAC, [full reference required]

3 Frere, S S, The excavation of a late Roman bath-house at Chatley Farm, Cobham, SyAC 50 (1949) 73-98.

4 The dates of the charters are doubtful but they probably contain information from the early days of the Abbey.

5 Including, of course, the great heroic verse Beowulf which may well have been known by people in Britain at the time and could have served as a suitable mythical source.

6 This could also be beorg which would refer to a barrow.

7 H.E. Malden, The Victoria County History of the County of Surrey, Vol. III, (Constable, 1911) pages 409 and 445.

8 TNA L.R. 2/190, ff.264)

9 SHC 2610/29/3/1)

10 I am very grateful to Judie English who has kindly translated both the surveys thereby enabling me to attempt a reconstruction in map form of Cobham at the end of the sixteenth century.

11 Surrey Record Society, Vol. 12, pp 177-8.

12 Winchester, A, *Discovering Parish Boundaries* (2000), Shire Publications, p. 65.

13 Chertsey Abbey Cartularies, no. XXXIV, 1933, Surrey Record Society, p. 318.

14 Dr Judie English, MlfA, FSA, *Analytical Survey of Earthworks at Cobham Court, Cobham*, April 2018.

15 Dennis Turner, *Manor and other Settlements in Aspects of Archaeology & History: Towards a research framework for the county* eds. J. Cotton, G. Crocker and A. Graham. Surrey Archaeological Society, 2004.

Addendum

Since writing this paper, “The Accounts for the Manor of Esher in the Winchester Pipe Rolls, 1235-1376,” edited by Dr David Stone, have been published as Surrey Record Society, volume XLV1. These provide important insights into the development of “Northwode” an outlyer of Esher Manor, in the north-west part of the manor of Cobham in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Surrey in the Great War: A County Remembers

*Kirsty Bennett and Imogen Middleton
Surrey in the Great War Project Officers*

Surrey in the Great War: A County Remembers is a four-year project, run by Surrey Heritage and supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund, which aims to discover how the 1914-18 conflict affected those left behind, in the county, on the Home Front. The project is driving and coordinating community-based research into the histories of individuals, communities, and organisations during the war years.

2018 marks a crucial year for *Surrey in the Great War*: the centenary year of the Armistice. Much of our focus this year is on the Armistice and beyond: how do we best commemorate the lives and service of all those connected to Surrey? And what legacy should we leave behind once the project finishes at the end of 2019? Keep your eyes peeled for future newsletters and on our website for information on these outputs and events.

We have had plenty to celebrate recently:

- Over 70,000 articles from 12 of Surrey's WWI-era newspapers have now been logged on indices uploaded to our website (www.surreyinthegreatwar.org.uk).
- Details of over 24,000 of Surrey's WWI people have been added to our website person database.
- Over 1,000 stories now feature on our website, with new submissions being uploaded frequently.

Our thanks to everyone who has so far contributed to the project, whether through volunteering, sharing a family story, research or data, or by attending one of our events.

We'd like to highlight our wonderful oral history volunteers, who have been to all corners of Surrey carrying out interviews for *Surrey in the Great War*. They have been recording the memories of anyone who grew up in Surrey during the 1920s/30s, who has a WWI Surrey family story or has relatives who were connected to Surrey during the 1914-18 period. So far, 17 interviews have been conducted, including one with a 103-year-old (born in 1915) who grew up in Albury, and whose first memory is of her father returning home after being demobilized in 1919. We are on the hunt for more interviewees, so please get in touch if you know of anyone who lived in Surrey in the 1920s-50s, or has a strong memory of someone from Surrey who served in WWI.

The following wonderful story was recently contributed to our website:

Daisy Lavender: A Voluntary Aid Detachment Nurse from New Malden

This story and images were contributed by Miriam Bailey, grand-daughter of Daisy Lavender.

My Nan was born on 21 March 1893 in Kingston-on-Thames. Like most young ladies of her social class, Daisy went into ‘service’ as a young woman and spent some time working at a large house in Belgravia.

In 1916, when WW1 was raging, Daisy decided that she wanted to do something herself for the war effort. Many of the young men she knew had joined up and some had been killed. So it was that in August 1916, Daisy sent her sister a postcard announcing that she was leaving Eaton Place. Daisy volunteered for the Red Cross’s Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) at the Malden Red Cross Hospital and returned to live at her family home in the town. Her role with the VAD was to help to nurse the many injured soldiers who were now coming back from France. Kingston, Surbiton and District Red Cross Hospital in New Malden was a convalescent home for wounded soldiers. It had previously been Norbiton Common Farm and had been requisitioned by the War Office for use as an auxiliary military hospital. It opened in 1915 and remained open until the first week of June 1919. The hospital was run by a Matron, an Assistant Matron, 5 sisters, 4 staff nurses and 50 members of the local VAD. 20 of these VAD were nurses and the others provided general service.



Fig 1 Daisy Lavender/Rainsford

Far away from New Malden in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, a factory worker called Ernest Rainsford, aged 34, enlisted on 10 December 1915 with 2nd/5th Duke of Wellington’s (West Riding Regiment), a Territorial unit, and began his training as back-up for the main armies. On 11 January 1917, he crossed to France with his regiment, which a couple of months later suffered heavy casualties when advancing towards the Hindenburg line. Ernest Rainsford received a “Blighty wound”: his bicep on his left arm blown off and a shrapnel wound to his left knee. He had been fighting and on active service in France for just 58 days.

And so it was that sometime during 1917 the wounded Ernest, sent to Malden Red Cross hospital to recuperate, met Daisy. It was a quick courtship. Ernest

proposed and Daisy agreed to return with him to his home town of Gainsborough. Discharged from the army in November 1917 as no longer physically fit for war service, Ernest returned home with his fiancée, his discharge papers, a walking stick and a Silver War Badge, which denoted that he had done his “bit” for King and Country.

There was plenty of different war work for Daisy to do in Gainsborough in munitions factories. In the space of just two years she had swapped her pre-war housemaid’s uniform for a nurse’s uniform and had now an overall. Daisy and Ernest married at St John’s Church, Gainsborough on 16 March 1918.

Days afterwards, on 21 March 1918 (her 25th birthday), a photograph shows Daisy posing beside the Bristol fighter D2707 – one of 150 manufactured – which she had helped to make at Marshall’s of Gainsborough. My Nan always told us that she made the wings.



Fig 2. Photo taken 21 March 1918 at The Carr House works in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. Daisy Lavender/Rainsforth is the lady on the back row, far left. Copyright: Miriam Bailey.

The girl who made Bristol Fighters had herself flown the nest, earned her own wings throughout WW1, had married and had come in to land and, eventually, to roost with her wounded soldier in her adoptive town of Gainsborough.

(The story given here is a heavily shortened version; please see our website for

the full narrative, complete with a wonderful selection of images).

Looking to the coming months, some invitations...

The project team would like invite you all to our **Armistice Centenary Commemoration Event on Saturday 10 November 2018**. Join us for an afternoon of sound, displays, film and a talk by Roland Wales:

Armistice & After: The post-war struggles of Surrey's WW1 Heroes

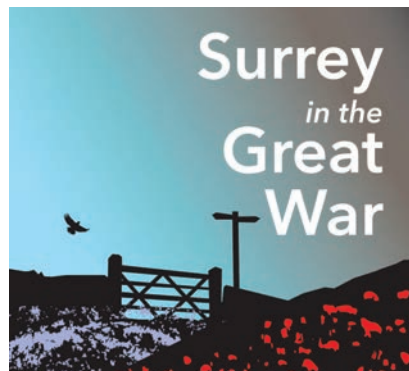
As the Armistice bells rang out, the costs of victory were already clear: Britain had drained itself of money and men in its attempt to secure victory, and had turned its society inside-out to keep the trenches full of soldiers and its economy operating at full tilt. Now, the nation's housing, ships and railways had to be renewed, and work had to be found for 4 million demobilised soldiers and millions of ex-munitions workers. Demands and disputes which had been bottled up during the war years rose to the surface, straining the fragile bonds of wartime solidarity, and dashing Lloyd George's vision of a 'Land Fit for Heroes'.

The event will be held from 1-5pm, at Surrey History Centre, Woking. Tickets are free but booking is essential. To reserve your ticket(s) please visit the events feed on our website homepage (www.surreyinthegreatwar.org.uk).

Looking forward into next year, the project team is delighted to announce the date for the **Surrey in the Great War finale event**, to mark the culmination of the active phase of the SGW project: **Saturday 20 July 2019**. The day-long event will be held at Dorking Halls, Dorking, close to the centenary of Peace Day, 19 July 1919, which marked the signing of the Treaty of Versailles and the official end of the First World War. Our free project celebration will showcase all that has been achieved as part of the project, with talks, exhibitions and displays from a variety of local history groups who have contributed. Please come along!

www.surreyinthegreatwar.org.uk
surreyinthegreatwar@surreycc.gov.uk
01483 518238 / 518239

**Funding raised by
The National Lottery**  
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The Tin Tabernacles of Surrey

Part 2: Outer London Boroughs formerly in Surrey

Gerard P Moss

In part 1 there were listed the tin tabernacles for the current county of Surrey.¹ Since that was written a few more churches have been identified. These are listed in an appendix to this review. The main part of this review considers the tin tabernacles of the outer London Boroughs. Most became separate boroughs in 1965. Croydon was created in 1889 with more area added in 1928 and 1965. With the developments in public transport London was able to expand rapidly in the second half of the 19th century. As new estates were built they would often have one or more temporary iron churches erected before permanent buildings were built.

In part 1 the iron churches of Surrey were analysed in terms of denominations. This pattern was also shown for the inner London Boroughs. By far the greatest number were Church of England with roughly equal numbers of Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches and smaller numbers of Brethren, Roman Catholic and other churches. There are signs that the peak period is slightly earlier than for Surrey.

Gazetteer of Outer London Tin Tabernacles formerly in Surrey

The tin tabernacles of outer London Boroughs will be considered by borough. The maps show the original location with the original denomination classified under seven categories – Baptist (both strict and particular), Brethren (both open and exclusive), Church of England (including mission churches), Congregational (including Presbyterian, now United Reform Church), Methodist (both Wesleyan and Primitive now United), other (unknown, Free Church, Unitarian, Independent Evangelical, and Quaker), and Roman Catholic. The OS grid reference numbers refer to the original location of the church.

¹ GP Moss, *Surrey History*, 16 (2017) 21-44.

London Borough of Croydon

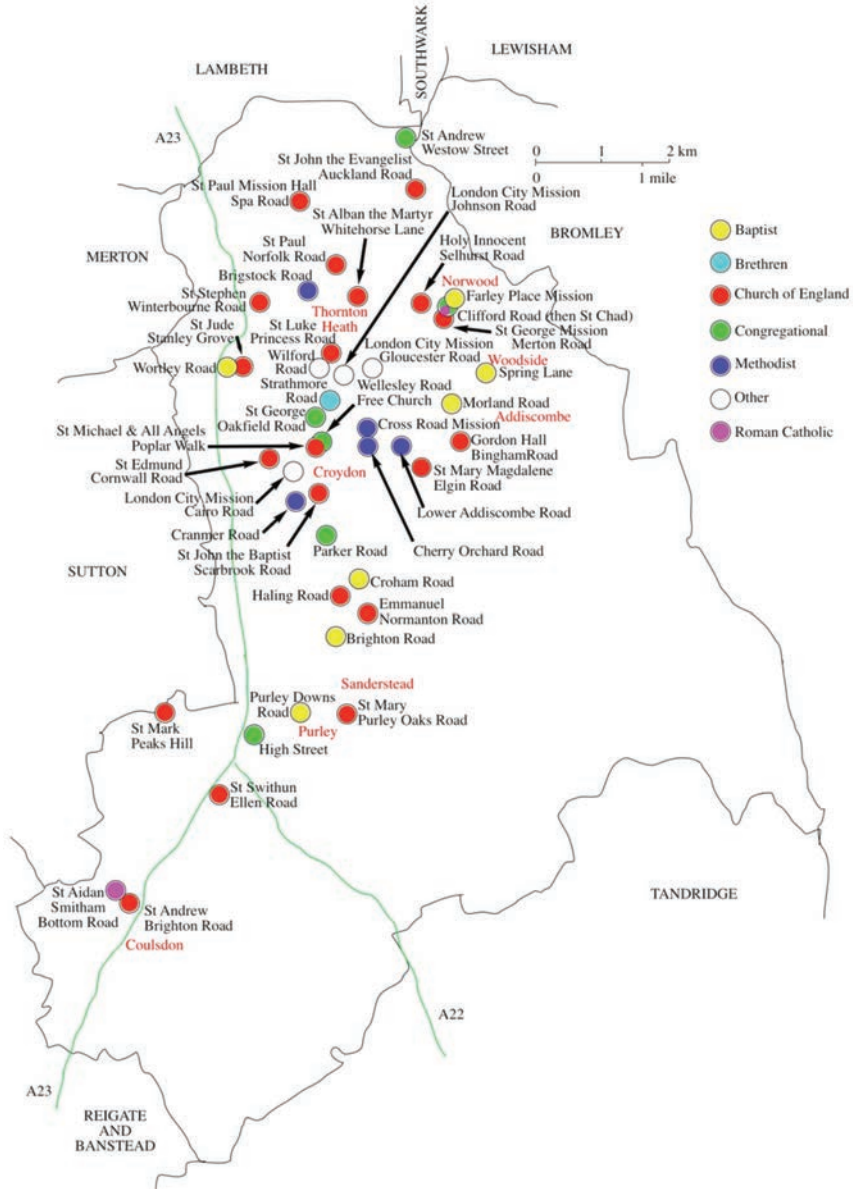


Fig. 1. The Tin Tabernacles of Croydon

ADDISCOMBE

Addiscombe Baptist Church was erected in 1901 in Morland Road at the junction with Northway Road. It was later enlarged with a brick extension. (TQ 339 667)

In 1870 the primitive methodists erected an iron chapel in Cherry Orchard Road at the corner with Leslie Grove. This was replaced by a brick building in 1876. (TQ 331 662)

Addiscombe Wesleyan Methodist Church was erected in Lower Addiscombe Road in 1870. The church was sold in 1881 for a permanent building to be constructed on the site. (TQ 335 662)

Jesse Ashworth oversaw the erection of Cross Road Primitive Methodist Mission Hall in Cross Road probably in 1869. (OS 330 663)

Gordon Hall was erected in 1886 in Bingham Road at the junction with Shirley Road. It was rented in 1913 to 1920 for Church of England services and later as a church hall. (OS 348 665)

St Mary Magdelene was erected in 1868 in Elgin Road at the junction with Addiscombe Road. It was replaced by a permanent church in Canning Road in 1874. (TQ 337 658)

COULSDON

St Aidan's Roman Catholic tin church was erected in 1916 in Smitham Bottom Road (now Woodcote Lower Road). In 1922 it was replaced by a building built of Reigate stone. (TQ 296 596)

St Andrew's iron mission church was erected in 1906 in Brighton Road. It was handed to the Territorial Army in 1915. A permanent church was opened in Woodcote Grove Road in 1914. After the war the Comrades of the Great War rented the iron hall, which was demolished in 1933. (TQ 297 599)

CROYDON

Brighton Road Baptist Church started in Brighton Road at Purley Downs Road (see Purley below). In 1893 Miss Rebecca Watney gave a site and iron church on a site by Crunden Road. A stone building was opened in 1904. The iron church continues in use as a church hall. (TQ 326 635)

The United Methodist Free Church iron chapel was erected in 1885 at the corner of Cranmer Road and Old Town. In 1906 it was leased to the brethren and renamed Cranmer Hall. It was destroyed by a German flying bomb in 1944. (TQ 320 653)

Croham Road Baptist iron chapel was erected in 1893 on the corner with Moreton Road. It held 400 persons and cost £1000. It was rebuilt in brick at some stage, probably after the second world war. (TQ 330 643)

An iron church was dedicated in 1897 in the Vicarage garden while Emmanuel Church was built. It opened in Normanton Road in 1899. Its foundation stone was laid in 1897. The iron church was moved to the other side of Normanton Road to serve as the church hall which was replaced in 1939. (TQ 332 637)

Haling Road Hall is actually in Selsdon Road opposite Haling Road. It was erected in 1888 by the misses Watney for services in connection with Emmanuel Church. In 1939 it was sold for £1000 to Croydon Corporation as an Air Raid Protection Centre. Later it was used by the Exclusive Brethren. It was rebuilt in the 1980s but is now demolished. (TQ 328 639)

Cairo Road, London City Mission was erected 1887 at the junction with Lower Drayton Place. It was demolished in 1973. (TQ 320 658)

Gloucester Road, London City Mission was erected in 1889 at the junction with Tait Road. (TQ 331 669)

Johnson Road, London City Mission tin hut was erected in 1890 at the junction with Cromwell Road. It later served as St George's church Mission Hall. It was rebuilt in the 1960s. (TQ 326 668)

Pitlake Mission iron room was erected in Cornwall Road in about 1881. Originally planned as a School. The Minster Junior Boys School started in the mission hall in 1882. From 1905 it was known as St Edmund's a Mission of St John the Baptist Church. (TQ 317 658)

St George's Presbyterian iron church, Oakfield Road was erected at the junction with St James Street in the 1860s. The iron church was replaced by a permanent building in 1865. (TQ 323 666)

Parker Road Congregational Chapel was erected in 1865. In 1871 the church moved to a permanent building in Aberdeen Road. (TQ 324 648)

St Luke's Mission Church, Princess Road was erected on the corner with Boulogne Road in 1887 as a mission church of St Saviour's Church. It was still there on the 1941 Ordnance Survey 25" map. (TQ 324 674)

St John the Baptist, parish church, was destroyed by fire on the night of 5 January 1867. Until it was rebuilt and ready to use in 1869 an iron church was erected in Scarbrook Road. The church held 1000 persons and was 101 ft by 55 ft 6 ins. It was auctioned in 1870. (TQ 322 652)



Fig.2. Temporary St John the Baptist Church, Scarbrook Road, Croydon [J. Corbet Anderson, *Croydon Church*, 1871]

Stanley Grove mission iron church was erected in Stanley Grove near Stanley Road in 1884. In 1900 it was given the name St Jude's Church. It was replaced in 1911 by a permanent building in Thornton Road at the junction with Gonville Road. (TQ 313 671)

St Michael and All Angels iron church was erected in Poplar Walk in about 1872. The iron building, holding 500 persons, was previously in Folkstone. A permanent church, designed by John Loughborough Pearson, was opened in 1881 and consecrated in 1885. (TQ 323 661)

Strathmore Road Brethren iron chapel was mentioned in 1892. In 1906 it merged with believers who had met at the Gymnasium at South Croydon when they bought Cranmer Road Methodist chapel (see above). (TQ 326 667)

An iron Presbyterian church was erected in Wellesley Road. This was taken over by the Baptists in 1868 before they moved to a new building at the corner of Whitehorse Road and St James Road. Croydon Unitarian and Free Christian Church, purchased the Wellesley Road church in 1870. In 1883 it was moved back to become the church hall and make room for a permanent church. It was demolished in the 1930s. (TQ 325 662)

The Lighthouse Mission iron mission room was erected 1889 in Wilford Road. (TQ 323 670)

Wortley Road Baptist Church was erected in 1880 at the junction with Boston Road. Also known as Boston Road Baptist Church. The church had previously been the Streatham High Street Wesleyan Church. It was replaced by a permanent building in 1903. (TQ 311 671)

NORWOOD (partly in Lambeth, details not yet published)

St John the Evangelist iron church was erected in 1871 in Grange Hill (or Road) where it was known as the “Church in he Wood”. In 1875 it was moved to a site in Auckland Road. This building was blown down and it had to be rebuilt. It was replaced by the present building in 1882. (TQ 336 699)

In 1874 a Congregational iron church was erected in Clifford Road at the junction with Carmichael Road. In 1907 the congregation moved to a new church built nearby in Enmore Road. (TQ 341 682)

The congregational iron church was taken over by the Roman Catholics in 1907 and dedicated to St Chad. The church was replaced in 1933 by a new R.C. church in Whitworth Road. (TQ 341 682)

Holy Innocent iron church was erected in Selhurst Road in 1888. It held 450 people and cost £1000 and was replaced by a permanent building in 1895. An iron building church hall was erected in 1902 behind the church holding 250 people. It was burnt down in 1949. (TQ 337 682)

St George Mission was a windowless building erected at the end of Merton Road in 1898. It was later used for storage and it was demolished in 1994. (TQ 340 678)

Farley Place Mission church was erected in 1914 and served as a baptist mission until the second world war. It was then a workshop and store until demolished in 2010. (TQ 343 682)

St Andrew’s Presbyterian Church iron church holding 320 persons was erected in Westow Street in 1874. It continued in use while a permanent building was built and that opened in 1878. The church is now a Greek Orthodox church. (TQ 333 705)

PURLEY

St Mark’s temporary iron church was erected in 1905 in Peaks Hill Ridge at the junction with Church road. A permanent church was opened along side it in 1910 and the iron church continued in use as a church hall for the next 57 years. (TQ 303 622)

An iron mission hall from St Mark’s Church was erected in 1909 at Ellen Road (now Lansdowne Road) on the corner with Sidney Avenue. In 1914 it was called St Mark’s Mission. With the formation of St Swithun’s church in Grovelands Road it became the church hall. (TQ 310 610)

In 1872 an iron hall was erected at the junction of Purley Downs Road and

Brighton Road by Misses Watney to run a Sunday school. Soon after she was joined at the hall by a missionary from the London City Mission. The iron hall was moved to Croydon in 1878 (see Brighton Road Baptist Church, Croydon) (TQ 321 623)

Purley Congregational Church was erected in 1895 in the High Street. It was replaced by a permanent church in 1904. (TQ 314 618)

SANDERSTEAD

St Mary the Virgin church, costing £550, was erected in 1908 at the junction of Purley Oaks Road and Beech Avenue. It was extended in 1915 and continued as the church hall when the permanent church was opened in 1925. (TQ 329 623)

THORNTON HEATH

St John's Mission House was erected at the corner of Whitehorse Lane and Decimus Burton Road (now Grange Road) in 1881. It was originally intended to be dedicated to St Mary Magdalene but this was changed to St Alban the Martyr. The permanent church was built in stages alongside the iron building starting in 1889. (TQ 328 683)

St Paul's iron church was erected in Park Road (now Norfolk Road) at the junction with St Paul's road is shown on the first edition 25" OS map, surveyed 1861. A permanent church that was built along side and opened in 1872. (TQ 324 685)

St Paul erected an iron mission room in Spa Road (now Northwood Road) in 1901. It is still shown in the 25" OS map surveyed 1940. (TQ 320 693)

St Stephen's iron church was erected about 1889 in Winterbourne Road. It was replaced by a permanent church in Warwick Road in 1907. It held 200 people. The iron church became the church Hall. (TQ 313 684)

About 1893 an iron building in Brigstock Road was hired by local Wesleyans. They move to a permanent church in Parchmore Road in 1900. (TQ 322 682)

WOODSIDE

Woodside Baptist Church was erected in Spring Lane in 1898. It held only 200 people and was replaced by a larger permanent building in 1905. The iron building was retained for a number of years as a church hall. (TQ 647 672)

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames

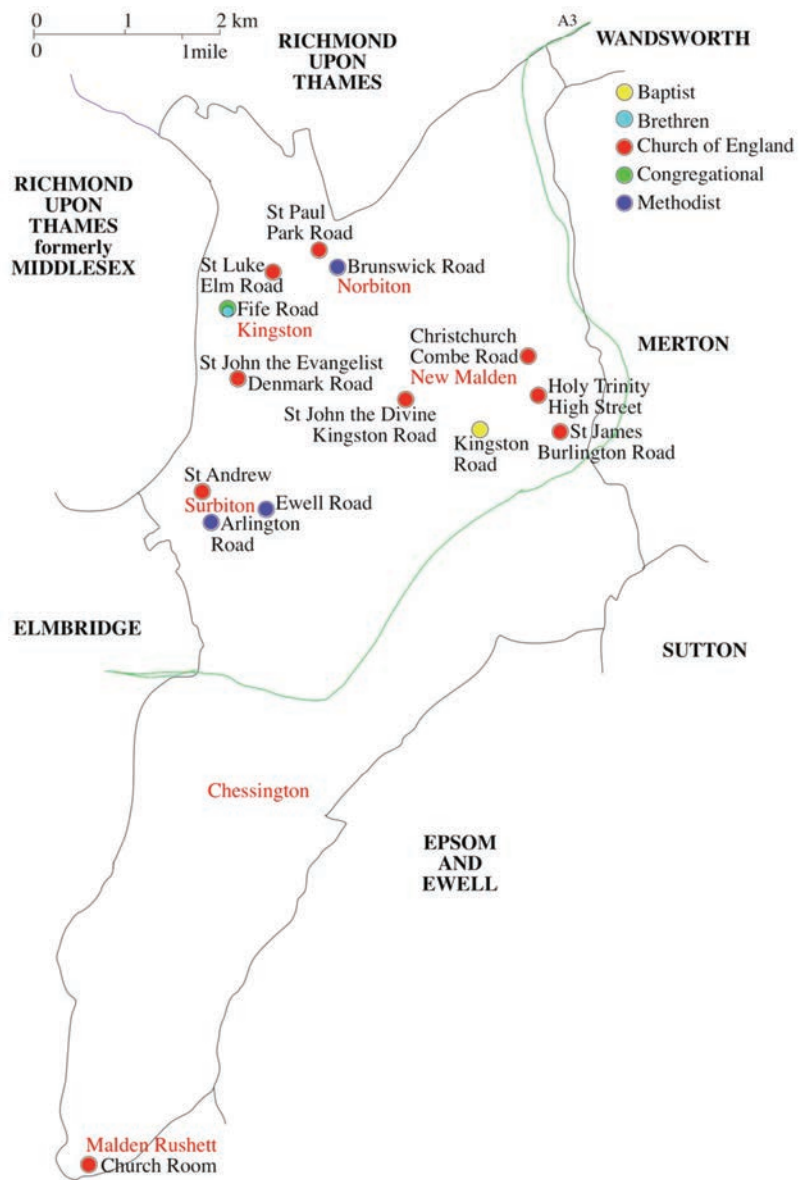


Fig. 3. The Tin Tabernacles of Kingston upon Thames

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

In 1874 an iron church was erected for the Presbyterian Church of England in Fife Road. When the present church was opened in Grove Crescent in 1884 it was sold to the Plymouth Brethren. (TQ 182 695)

The Plymouth Brethren took over the iron church in Fife Road formerly used by the Presbyterian church in about 1884. (TQ 182 695)

St John's iron church was erected in Denmark Road at the junction with Springfield Road in 1870. A permanent church was built in Grove Lane at the junction with Springfield Road in 1872. (TQ 183 687)

St Luke's iron church was erected in Elm Road in 1883. St Luke's Primary School was located behind the church and is still there. The permanent building was built in Burton Road on the corner with Gibbon Road and opened in 1888. The iron church was demolished and sold as scrap in 1895. (TQ185 704)

MALDEN RUSHETT

Malden Rushett Church Room holding 60 persons was erected in 1889 as a mission church of St John the Baptist Old Malden. It was at the southern tip of the borough on Leatherhead Road near the Epsom Gap. It was still shown on a 1937 directory. The building was 32ft x 18ft and cost £84. The foundations and cutting a hole in the roof for the flue cost £19.16.8d. Other items cost £41.6.9d. (TQ 185 704)

NEW MALDEN

New Malden baptists erected in 1861 an iron chapel holding 250 persons at the junction of Kingston Road and Westbury Road. It was replaced in 1891 by a permanent chapel. The iron chapel continued in use for a Sunday School. (TQ 209 682)

In 1857 St James iron church was erected in Poplar Walk (now Poplar Grove) on the corner with Lime Grove. The Duke of Cambridge provided the land for a permanent church in Combe Road in 1865. This building was called Christ Church, perhaps to distinguish it from the iron church left in Poplar Walk. (TQ 210 689)

A free Church of England iron church was erected in 1870 as Trinity Church of the Holy Trinity. It was often shortened to Trinity Church. It was sold to East Molesey to be used as a public hall in 1882 when a permanent church was built on the site. (TQ 215 685)

Christ Church erected the St John the Divine mission room in Kingston Road

close to California Road in 1885. In 1898 it was enlarged and in 1911 a permanent hall was built behind the iron room. In 1939 a permanent church was built. It was consecrated in 1940 but was not completed until 1959. (TQ201 686)

NORBITON

St Paul's Church was erected in 1870 in Park Road as a temporary iron church. The exact location in Park Road is unknown. In 1877 a permanent building was built at the junction of Alexandra Road and Queen's Road. The iron church was sold for £275 to the Wesleyan Church now in Brunswick Road (see next entry). (TQ 193 701)

A Wesleyan Methodist church was bought from St Paul's Church in 1877 to re-erect it in London Road on a site now occupied by a house called Thursley. It was opened in 1878 and replaced by a permanent building in Brunswick Road in 1886. (TQ 192 698)

Kingston Workhouse Building Committee accepted quotes for building an iron chapel in the grounds of the workhouse in 1905. It was probably erected in 1906. After 1930, the workhouse became the Kingston Central Relief Institution, then after 1948 was integrated as part of Kingston Hospital. (TQ 196 698)

SURBITON

Arlington Road Primitive Methodist church for 200 persons was erected in 1879 at a cost of £460. However the location was not popular as with dwindling congregation it eventually abandoned. It is shown on an 1888 map but not one of 1895. (TQ 180 671)

Surbiton Hill Wesleyan Chapel iron building was erected in 1876 in Ewell Road by Shalston Villas. It cost £300 and held 500 persons. The chapel was previously used by St John the Baptist church Wimbledon. It was replaced by a permanent building in 1882 after which the iron chapel was sold for £350. (TQ 185 673)

The Rev Edward Phillips paid £1000 for St Andrew iron church that was erected on 1860 in a site provided by Messrs Coutts & Co. bounded on three sides by St Mark's Road (now St Andrew's Road), North Road and South Road (now St Phillip's Road). They also provide the land for a permanent building, on the corner of St Andrew's Road and Maple Road, which opened in 1872. (TQ 179 673)

COLLIERS WOOD

An iron building was erected in the High Street now almost opposite College Road as a Wesleyan Methodist Church. In 1936 it was replaced by a permanent building as the United Methodist Free Church. (TQ 270 705)

MERTON

St James church started in 1931 in a corrugated iron hut made available by the local tennis and sports club off Cannon Hill Lane. The site is now under Buckleigh Avenue. This was superseded in 1934 by a permanent building at the junction of Beaford Grove and Martin Way, built as a dual purpose church hall. (TQ 245 688)

St John Fisher Roman Catholic Church was built in 1938 in Cannon Hill Lane, but was practically destroyed by a flying bomb in 1944. It was temporarily replaced by a corrugated iron building with an asbestos roof in 1948. The church was replaced by a permanent building in 1962. (TQ 242 685)

MITCHAM

In 1895 an iron Baptist Church holding 200 was erected on the north side of Clarendon Grove. It was moved a few years later to another site in Clarendon Road. In 1912 a permanent building was opened in London Road but the iron church remained in Clarendon Grove. (TQ 280 689)

In 1819 the Non-Conformist Zion Chapel was opened in Western Road. It became a Congregational church. In 1930 it was sold and before the new church in London Road was ready in 1932 they used the redundant Baptist iron church in Clarendon Grove. (TQ 280 689)

Good Shepherd Mission was erected in 1906 as a daughter church of St Mark's Church, Mitcham. The iron mission room was located in Lilian Road just south of Marian Road and was always in the direct charge of Captains of the Church Army. (TQ 292 698)

Lonesome Mission Hall was erected in 1887 in Leonard Road, where it joins Grove Road by Streatham Baptist Church. A replacement building was constructed in 1890. It was later known as Streatham Vale Baptist Church. (TQ 293 699)

An iron St Barnabas Church was erected in Gorringe Park Avenue at the junction with Thirsk Road in about 1903. It was moved in 1909 to adjacent site so that a permanent building could be built which opened in 1914. The tin tabernacle was dismantled in 1913. (TQ 282 703)

MORDEN

In 1896 a tin tabernacle holding 200 was erected in Crown Road at the junction with Crown Lane. It was bought by Queens Road Baptist Church Wimbledon for Morden from the stock of a closing down local shop. In 1929 they moved to a new school hall building on the other side of Crown Lane at the corner with Grasmere Avenue. In 1935 a new church building was opened alongside the school. (TQ 255 685)

The Church Hall for St Peters parish in Arras Avenue was erected in 1930. It cost £342 and held 100 to 130 persons that was retained as an annex when a more permanent building was built in 1931. (TQ 264 679)

MOTSPUR PARK

The iron Holy Cross Mission Hall was erected in 1908 at the junction of Douglas Avenue and Adela Avenue. It was replaced by a brick building in 1914 but continued as the church hall. In 1940 it was destroyed by bombing in the second world war. (TQ 228 681)

RAYNES PARK

St Saviour's Church was erected in Grand Drive now on the corner with Church Walk in 1900. It was replaced by a permanent building in 1906. The iron church continued as the church hall until it was demolished in 1989. (TQ 232 689)

WIMBLEDON

At a date before 1884 All Saints iron church was erected in de Burgh Road. In 1883 a new site on the corner of Hubert Road (now All Saints Road) and Norman Road was acquired and a iron building was erected in 1887 to form a temporary church. It had formerly been St Albans Church, Streatham. It is probable these two iron churches were not the same buildings. (TQ 263 705)

In about 1870 Jesse Ashworth oversaw the erection of a Primitive Methodist iron building in Hubert Road (now All Saints Road). It was a short distance east of All Saints Church. It is no longer shown on the third edition 25" map (ca 1911). (TQ 264 705)

An iron Baptist Church was erected in 1899 in Haydon's Road at the junction with Plough Lane. It had seats for 250 persons and was replaced by a permanent church in 1927. (TQ 260 714)

Queen's Road Baptist Church was formed from a group of seceders from the parish church some of whom formed the basis of a baptist church. They met in an iron building erected before 1871 behind Wimbledon Hill Hotel in the High

Street, opposite Church Road. The new church in Queen's Road opposite South Park Road was opened in 1888. (TQ 241 711)

An iron church for the Congregational Church was erected in 1873 in St George's Road on a plot through to Worple Road. In 1884 a permanent church was opened on the site facing Worple Road. (TQ 247 706)

Emmanuel Church iron church was erected in 1876 Lingfield Road at the junction with Ridgeway. It is a proprietary chapel of the Church of England, which was replaced by a permanent church that was built in 1888. (TQ 240 709)

There is limited evidence for a short-lived iron church erected in 1883 at the junction of Hartfield Road and Graham Road. It was sold in 1903. It was probably a mission church from All Saints Church. (TQ 249 704)

An iron Mission Room was erected in Norman Road almost opposite Gilbert Road in 1887. It was described as Mr Headley's mission. (TQ 263 703)

There was an iron Mission Hall in Pelham Road already shown on the second edition OS 25" map. (TQ 254 703)

An iron mission hall was erected in Russell Road in 1883 for up to 300 Roman Catholics. It was replaced in 1905 by St Winefride church in Latimer Road. The iron building continued as the church hall. (TQ 253 704)

Edith Arendrup moved to Copse Hill in 1877. She started a catholic chapel in her house and later erected an iron chapel in Cottenham Park and then organised the building of the permanent Sacred Heart Church in Edge Hill on the corner with Darlaston Road. The nave was completed first and opened for services in 1887. (approximately TQ 22 70)

The iron church of St Andrew, holding 300 people, was erected in Herbert Road in 1883 as a mission church of Holy Trinity Church. A permanent church was constructed in 1908-9. (TQ 250 702)

In 1867 an iron church, purchased from St Paul's Church Battersea for £1200, was erected on a plot bought for £20 on the corner of Spencer Hill and St John's Road. The permanent St John the Baptist Church was built on a site opposite the iron church in 1873 and consecrated in 1875. The sale of the iron church to Cambridge Park church was negotiated in 1873 although it continued in use in Wimbledon for at least another year. (TQ 245 708)

In 1895 an iron church was erected at the corner of Richmond Road and Durham Road for St Matthew's Church. This was replaced by a permanent church in 1909 on the corner of Spencer Road and Durham Road. The iron church continued as the church hall until about 1937/8 when it was sold for development of the site. (TQ 230 695)

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

Only part of the borough was formerly Surrey. It is the area south of the River Thames.

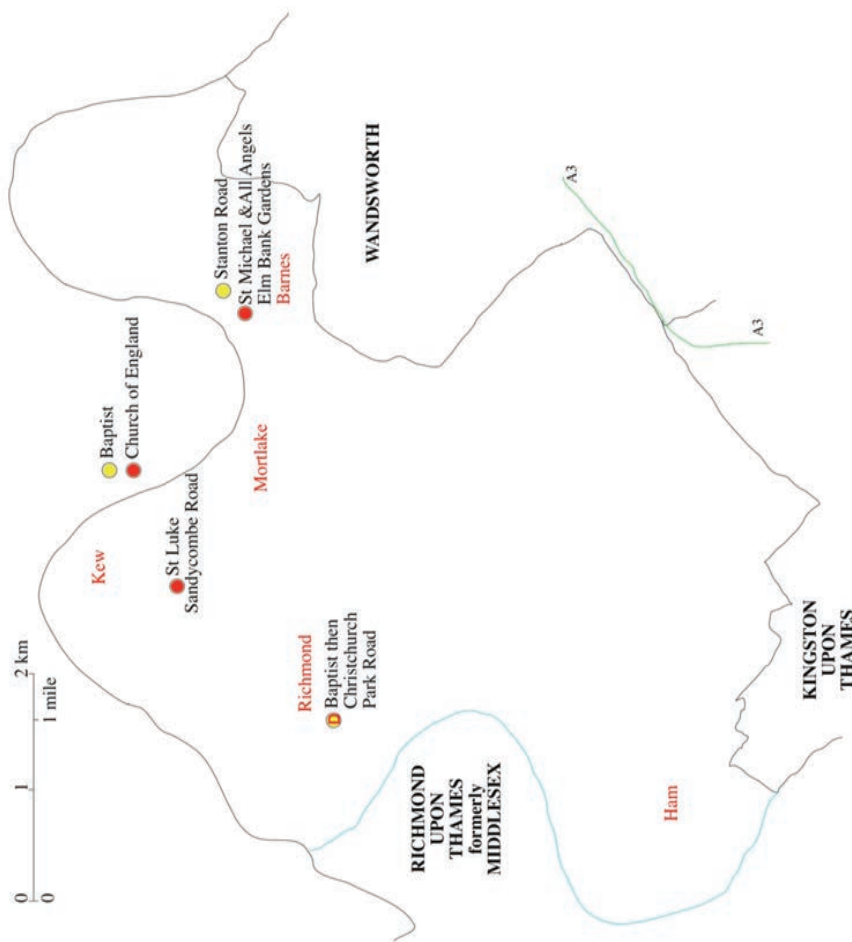



Fig. 5. The Tin Tabernacles of Richmond upon Thames (formerly Surrey)

BARNES

Barnes Baptist Church was erected in 1866 in a plot set back from the High Street. Stanton was built past it and the iron church was reoriented and used for Sunday School alongside a new church facing Stanton Road. In 1934 the church moved to the corner of Lonsdale and Suffolk Road. (TQ 217 763)



An iron mission church of St Mary's Church was erected in 1878 alongside a school which had served as a church on Sunday in Archway Street, Westfield. It was succeeded in 1894 by the church of St Michael and All Angels in Elm Bank Gardens (TQ 215 761)


KEW

A temporary iron St Luke's church, was erected in Sandy Lane (now Sandycombe Road) in 1876. It was replaced by a permanent church in The Avenue in 1889. The iron church was sold to become Victoria Working Men's Club and the building moved across the road to opposite Lawn Crescent. In 2015 it was demolished and the site redeveloped. (TQ 191 764)

RICHMOND

In 1869 Richmond Baptist erected an iron church in Park Lane that had previously been in Teddington. When a permanent church was opened in Duke Street in 1881 the iron church was sold. (TQ 179 752)

Christ Church started in 1879 in the former Baptist iron church in Park Lane. They referred to it as the "iron cathedral". In 1893 the permanent church in Kew Road opened as the Canon Hales' Memorial Church. (TQ 179 752)



London Borough of Sutton

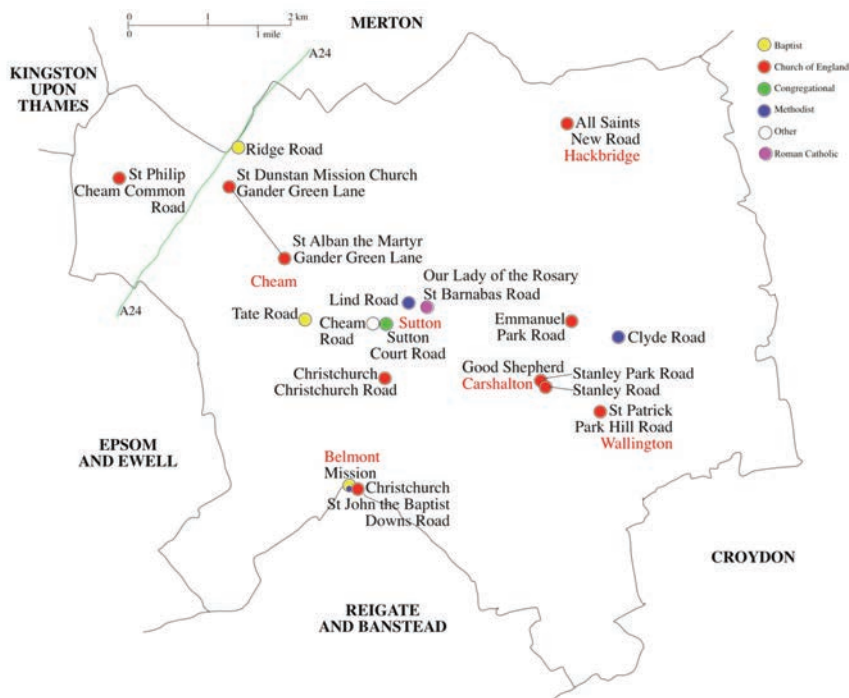


Fig. 6. The Tin Tabernacles of Sutton

BELMONT

The iron church of Christchurch was erected in 1876 in Downs Road as a mission church of St Nicholas, Sutton. Its popularity resulted in 1882 that the church was extended on the east side. In 1886 work started on a permanent building in Christchurch Park. The church was ready for use in 1888. (TQ 259 620)

When Christchurch moved to the new church in 1888 the church the iron church known as Belmont Mission became St John the Baptist church. In 1914-15 a permanent church was built at the junction of Forest Road (now Northdown Road) and Avenue Road. The iron church became the church hall. It was replaced in 1940. (TQ 259 620)

A second hand iron church was erected in Downs Road in 1879. Costing £30 it was offered with a days notice to move it to the site. The move, re-erection and furnishing cost £70 and the land £100. The church was initially interdenominational and then became a baptist mission. Eventually it changed yet again to become a

free church. The last service in the iron building was held in 1915 before moving to a new permanent building in Station Road. In 1928 it became a methodist church. (TQ 258 620)

CARSHALTON

Emmanuel Church was erected in 1904 in Park Lane almost opposite Springfield Road. It was a free Church of England building. (TQ 285 641)

In 1890 a small iron church, known as the Church of the Good Shepherd, was erected in Stanley Road at the junction with Stanhope Road. This was replaced in 1900 by a larger iron church in Stanley Park Road, opposite Stanley Road. The small iron church was moved to a site behind the larger building to act as hall. The larger church was replaced in 1929-1930 by a permanent building in Queen Mary's Avenue. (TQ 281 632 and TQ 281 633)

CHEAM

A baptist iron mission chapel was erected in Tate Road in 1898. It opened with a watch-night service on 31st December 1898. East Cheam Baptist Church became Sutton Pentecostal Church and is now Sutton Christian Centre. It is not clear when the iron building was replaced by a permanent building. (TQ 250 641)

An iron mission church seating 350 was erected in Ridge Road at the junction with Stonecot Hill / London Road in 1881. North Cheam Baptist Church was replaced by a permanent building on the opposite side of Ridge Road in 1935. The iron church was sold in 1937. (TQ 241 662)

In 1913 St Dunstan erected an iron mission church in Gander Green Lane about 100yds from London Road. It was known as St Oswald's Church. In 1922 it was moved to further along Gander Green Lane on the corner of Elmbrook Road. In 1930 it was replaced by St Alban the Martyr, built along side. The name St Oswald's Church was transferred to a new church in Brocks Drive. (TQ 249 651)

St Philip's Church, Cheam Common Road started in 1868 in an iron building that served as both a school and church. It was replaced by the permanent church in 1874. This church was partly demolished in 1978 due to structural problems and in 1998 merged with Christ Church Worcester Park. (TQ 229 657)

HACKBRIDGE

In 1893 an iron church was erected in New Road on the corner with Wolseley Road for "All Saints", Beddington Corner and Hackbridge Mission Church". It had a fine stained glass east window that was transferred to the lady chapel of the permanent All Saints' Church, Hackbridge, opened in 1930. (TQ 283 665)

SUTTON

Thomas Alcock erected an iron church in Cheam Road, close to the corner with the High Street, which Robert Smith thought was a Roman Catholic church. (TQ 260 641)

An iron church was erected in 1876 by the Brighton Road near Cavendish Road. It proved so popular that in 1882 the building was extended. A permanent Christ Church was built nearby in what became Christchurch Park. It was opened in 1888. (TQ 262 633)

A Congregational Chapel was established in 1799. However with the growth of Sutton larger premises were required. An iron church was erected in 1883 in Sutton Court Road. A permanent building was built in 1889-90 in Carshalton Road on a site adjacent to the iron church that was used as a Sunday School room. (TQ 262 640)

Jesse Ashworth oversaw the erection of a Primitive Methodist iron building in Lind Road in 1872. In 1879 the iron building was replaced by a permanent church, while the iron church was sold. In 1963 the church merged with Marshalls Road United Methodist Church forming St George's Methodist Church and the Lind Road building was taken over by a Welsh Presbyterian Church. (TQ 264 642)

Land for a catholic church was purchased in 1882 for Our Lady of the Rosary Church at the corner of St Barnabas Road and Carshalton Road. In 1883 an iron church costing £371 was erected on the site. An elementary school for catholic children was started in the iron building in 1890. It was known as St Mary's School. A permanent church and school was built in 1892. (TQ 266 642)

WALLINGTON

In 1882 Wallington Methodist Church iron chapel was erected in Clyde Road at the junction with a road now known as Carew Road. It was replaced by a permanent building in Beddington Gardens in 1908. (TQ 293 639)

Holy Trinity Church Wallington set up an iron church of St Patrick in Park Hill Road opposite Hall Road in 1911. The iron building was replaced by a permanent church in 1932. (TQ 288 630)

Addendum to the Tin Tabernacles of Modern Surrey

Since the article on the Tin Tabernacles of Surrey some additional information has been found. New information and corrections to the article are listed below.

Mole Valley District Council

In 1980 the marriage licence was cancelled for several tin tabernacles long after most were no longer used as churches. It also quoted when the licence was granted. These are Mission Hall, Headley (granted 25 July 1898), Coronation Hut Mission Hall, St Johns Road, Westcott (25 March 1938), Park Gate Mission Hall, Broad Lane, Park Gate, Newdigate (18 July 1898).

Forest Green Mission Church lost its spire in a “hurricane” in the night of 17 September 1903.

Borough of Reigate and Banstead

When the original iron building of St Matthew’s, Redhill, Mission Church in the High Street was replaced in 1890 it was by a larger iron church.

St Paul’s Presbyterian Church, Redhill, iron church was moved to Tadworth to be the Village Hall.

St John’s Church, Redhill, Iron Room was previously the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Woodlands Road. It cost £287.10.0 and was re-erected nearby in Woodland Road.

Runnymede Borough Council

An iron mission church was erected in New Road, Egham Hythe by Egham Home Mission. (TQ 024 715)

Spelthorn Borough Council

In 1890 an iron Ashford Congregational Mission Church was erected in Clarendon Road at the junction with Dudley Road. The iron building was replaced in 1901 by a permanent church, which was built alongside. The old building continued as a church hall.

The St Matthew’s church mission room had an iron building added in 1907 in Stanwell Road, Ashford. After the foundation stone of the permanent church was laid in 1912 the nave and aisles were in use by 1913. However it was not until 1928 it was consecrated as St Hilda’s Church, after the chancel, vestry and lady chapel were completed.

St Peter’s Church mission chapel, Staines, was opened in 1885.

St Saviour’s iron mission room, Sunbury Common was erected on the Staines Road roughly halfway between Green Lane and Vicarage Road in 1872. In 1894 an addition was built intended to be the first part of a permanent church but this was discarded when a new church was opened in 1913 in Vicarage Road. The iron building was then used as a parish room. Later it became Sunbury Cross Motor Works.

Surrey Heath Borough Council

Frimley Green Wesleyan Methodist Church was erected in Sturt Road in 1899. It was a second hand iron building costing £70 that was replaced by the present church in Guildford Road in 1940. The iron church was then used by the auxillary fire service. (SU 888 565)

Tandridge District Council

Godstone Baptist Church was erected in 1882 on the corner of Godstone Hill and Orchard Lane, Tyler's Green. Known as the Tin Tabernacle it was replaced in 1935 by a brick building. (TQ 350 521)

Baldwin Hill mission was erected in 1875 by Sidney Poole Lowdell. In 1925 it was named All Saints and was finally demolished in 1961.

The iron church at Outwood was advertised for sale in 1880

Waverley Borough Council

An iron church for 350 persons was erected in 1874 in East Street, Farnham. It was dedicated to St James but known as the Sumner Memorial Church. A permanent building was built on the site in 1876. (SU 842 471)

Haslemere Methodist iron chapel was erected in 1896 in the garden of Hill Crest with access from Longdene Road. A permanent church was built in King's Road and opened in 1901. The iron church was then used until at least 1965 by the methodists in Greatham, Hampshire. (SU 897 327)

Acknowledgements

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ACCESSIONS RECEIVED IN SURREY HISTORY CENTRE, 2017

Edited by Michael Page, County Archivist

During the course of 2017 we took in 265 accessions of records from external depositors and donors and County Council departments. Some accessions comprised no more than a single document or photograph, others had to be measured in crates; increasing numbers consisted of digital files. Sadly only a handful can be mentioned in this article, but we are extremely grateful to all those who have helped to secure Surrey's documentary heritage for future generations.

The Broadwoods of Capel

The vast archive of John Broadwood and Sons, piano manufacturers, long one of the jewels in our crown, is of international importance for the light it sheds on the music industry, musical practitioners and the role of music in society, as well as allowing research into the provenance and ownership of individual Broadwood instruments. In 2017, some significant additions were made to the firm's collected records and to our holdings relating to the Broadwood family, whose family seat was Lyne House, Capel.

Over the years historic instruments have attracted the attention of collectors. One such was Charles Colt, who from the 1940s and 1950s onwards built up a collection that consisted at its peak of about 130 pianos, housed in buildings at Bethersden near Ashford, Kent, where his father's company W H Colt Son and Company Ltd, well known for quality timber prefabricated houses, was based. Colt died in 1985 and his wife in 2016 after which the trustees of the Colt Clavier Collection made the decision to sell the collection. In the course of the preparation of the sale catalogue, for which we provided original provenance information for Broadwood pianos included in the sale, some additional Broadwood archive material was discovered, which the Colt trustees kindly agreed to donate to us (SHC ref 2185/JB). Two of the main series of records are the customer ledgers, which give details of names and addresses of customers, hires, sales, tuning and repairs and the associated costs, and the porters books which give details of the transport of pianos to and from customers. The new material comprises Ledger D, 1797-early 1800, wholesale ledger F, 1801-1807, and some loose pages that had somehow become detached from the porters books for various dates between 1802 and 1808. The records for 1797-1798 are especially valuable as they fill a previous gap in the archives for these years for which no other material survived. The new ledgers show the wide range of Broadwood customers. Those from Surrey included a number of clergy: Revd Pollen of Little Bookham, Revd Ogle of Leatherhead, Revd Barlow of Wimbledon and Revd Helyer of Farnham. Other Surrey residents included Mr Russell of Guildford, Mrs Wilson of Millmead House, Guildford, the Hon. Mrs Wiggins of Esher, Robert Hibbert of Pains Hill, Cobham, Mr Porter of Chertsey, Mr Ladbroke of Headley, T Beaumont of

Buckland and Mrs Meyrick of Wimbledon.

Many customers were congregated in newly built and fashionable areas of London such as Grosvenor Square, Berkeley Square, Wimpole Street, Brook Street, Gower Street and Piccadilly, and included a good sprinkling of aristocrats such as the Duchess of Marlborough, Duchess of Northumberland, Countess of Elgin and Duke of Beaufort. Other people listed in the new ledgers who can be readily identified include Count Semyon Romanovich Vorontsov (1744-1832), Russian diplomat and ambassador in London, 1785-1800 and 1801-1806; Johann Peter Salomon, the impresario responsible for bringing the Austrian composer Joseph Haydn to London in the 1790s; Joseph Planta (1744-1827), Librarian of the British Museum; John Debrett (d. 1822), publisher and reference book compiler; Filippo Antonio Pasquale di Paoli (1725-1807), Corsican patriot and leader, in exile in London from 1795; the Bishops of London and Winchester, and Vice-Admiral William Bligh (of 'mutiny on the Bounty' fame).

Lucy Etheldred Broadwood (1858-1929) of Lyne House, Capel, and London, the great granddaughter of the firm's founder, was a noted folk song collector and for many years secretary of the Folk Song Society and editor of its Journal. Her folk song research interests are extensively documented in her diaries and papers held at Surrey History Centre. Lucy also had a humorous side to her character and delighted in producing nonsense verses somewhat in the style of Edward Lear, often accompanied by amusing sketches, some based on family or friends. In 2017 we acquired an album of her verses and drawings compiled in 1893 (SHC ref 9716) and purchased on our behalf by Surrey History Trust. It is of note that this album was given by Lucy to her mother in 1893, the year of the death of her father, Henry Fowler Broadwood. The flavour of the content is given by titles such as 'Fidgetty Fee' (a man in an orange tree), 'Of the Mollycolly Fowl', 'Of the Bottle-Bee', 'Of the Boradil' (a man who lived in a cave), and 'The Drapery Ditties', joking about some well-known retailers such as Dickins and Jones, Whiteley, Harvey and Nichols, and Debenham and Freebody: 'Dickins and Jones they raised loud moans, Whilst crossing of the Channel, But Mr Worth read in his berth, His head wrapped up in flannel' and 'Harvey and Nichols bought some pickles, And ate them in a bower, Whilst Mr Goringe had an orange, And found it very sour'.

The Farrers of Abinger Hall

We have also been fortunate to receive additional significant material relating to the Farrers of Abinger Hall.

Thomas Henry Farrer (1819-1899), created 1st Baron Farrer in 1893, established the Farrers' presence in Surrey in the 1870s, having purchased the Abinger Hall estate and built a new mansion on the site. The estate on the south side of the North Downs and the Tillingbourne Valley, the Farrers' title to which was among the earliest registrations in the first Land Registry established in the 19th century,

is documented in deeds now held at the History Centre, c.1610-1974 (SHC ref 9779).

From a conservative Evangelical background, Thomas Henry Farrer emerged from Oxford University as a convinced Liberal intellectual. After legal training in the family tradition, he settled as a civil servant at the Board of Trade, which he described as ‘a sort of waste paper basket into which matters are thrown which are not wanted elsewhere, [which] is perhaps from its multifariousness one of the most interesting of the offices’, which brought him into contact with men eminent in many fields of knowledge, and affirmed his close bonds with his university peers including his brothers in law Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Arthur Hobhouse, and political friends such as William Ewart Gladstone, A J Mundella, Joseph Chamberlain and Granville Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl Granville. After retirement from the civil service, Farrer became an alderman of the newly formed London County Council, and later its vice chairman then chairman, but his Liberal beliefs eventually prompted a rift with others’ attempts to develop social policy.

Our new deposit of Thomas Henry Farrer material (SHC ref 9792) adds to the correspondence series already held (SHC ref 9609) and covers probably the most important letters from Farrer’s political connections. The letters share with Farrer information, opinion and an enthusiasm for intellectual engagement. Key issues of Victorian thought are addressed, in particular the Irish Home Rule question and free trade. Latterly T H Farrer published quite extensively on subjects associated with Victorian classical Liberal causes, and many letters refer to these undertakings. A letter of 1881 from Josephine Butler (1828-1906), the feminist social campaigner of the Manchester National Society for Women’s Suffrage, responding to his article on labour contracts, illustrates the epistolary vigour which the correspondents enjoyed. Questioning Farrer’s lack of attention to the anomalous position of unmarried women unable to negotiate their own terms of work under labour law, Butler piercingly refers to the yet recent freeing of married women by the Married Women’s Property Act 1870: ‘the wages earned by wives were never their property but belonged legally to their husband who held towards them the privilege of a slave owner in America’ (SHC ref 9792/1/1/2). (Butler probably appreciated the concurrence of Farrer’s with the principles she espoused, as his article stated ‘Treat grown men or women as incapable of judging and acting for themselves, and you go far to make them incapable’.) The highly divisive issue of ‘Home Rule’ occasioned the disintegration of Farrer’s long-standing support for Gladstone, as he commented sadly in 1886, ‘I hate Caesarian & Cromwellian. And there I begin to appreciate the fascination of hatred with which his enemies regard the successful faculty he has of making his own views appear grand, noble and pious, whilst those who differ from him are made to appear mean, slight & shallow’. Farrer’s forceful advocacy of free trade brought him close to notoriety by the end of his long career, though ever supported enthusiastically by his friends. Archibald Primrose, Lord Rosebery, celebrated Farrer’s opposition to Henry de Worms and the trade protection of British colonial sugar with one of probably a long cast of worm puns: ‘Continue your heroic task as a Vermifuge:

you are a spectacle for men and for gods' (April 1889; see also illustration). It is intended that the correspondence will be more fully catalogued in the future, but although unfortunately some correspondence remains unavailable for inspection due to mould damage, the rest is indexed by correspondent and may be accessed already by chronological bundle.

Following the death of Thomas Henry Farrer in 1899, Abinger Hall was inherited by his son Thomas Cecil, 2nd Baron Farrer (1859-1940). A new household was established in 1903 on Thomas Cecil Farrer's second marriage to Evangeline Knox, a friend of his sister Ida Darwin who had first come to the family circle to teach music to the Farrer children. Eva, a vigorous organiser and participater, firmly established herself as a local presence over the following decades. A new accession of her correspondence (SHC ref 9793) documents her family and public life. Perhaps most notably, with Margaret Vaughan Williams of Leith Hill Place (sister of the composer Ralph Vaughan Williams), she founded the Leith Hill Musical Festival in 1904. She was also involved with Surrey Girl Guides, Abinger and Wotton Nursing Association, a governor of Dorking High School for Girls, the Surrey branch of the Liberal

Social Council and Abinger schools. Both Eva and her husband supported the cause of women's suffrage: T C Farrer was able to provide a valuable voice for the cause in the House of Lords, while Lady Farrer was perceived by many as a valuable symbol of moderation and respectability. As part of our 'March of the Women' Heritage Lottery funded project, Eva's papers and those of T C Farrer (SHC 2752), are being reviewed to elucidate their role in the campaign.



Fig. 1 Cartoon 'Sir Free-Trade Farrer Gobbles up de Worms' from the *Pall Mall Budget*, May 1889. Thomas Henry Farrer the vulture plucks the 'Sugar Bounties' worm Henry de Worms from beneath a stone labelled 'Protection'. De Worms, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, headed the Conference on Sugar Bounties, and was himself a plantation owner (SHC ref 9792/box10 part)

Surrey's Health

Over the year we have taken in a number of significant accessions from organisations involved in mental health care preceding or supplementing that provided by the state and the National Health Service. These were supplemented by three accessions from private individuals which greatly enhanced our holdings of health records.

Although we are fortunate to hold so many records relating to Surrey's numerous mental hospitals, records relating to Long Grove Hospital, one of the 'Epsom Cluster' of hospitals (the others being Horton, The Manor, West Park and St Ebba's), have not survived so well so we were delighted to take in alphabetical indexes to Long Grove patient admissions between 1907 and 1957 (SHC ref 9776). The registers cover male patients admitted between 1907 and 1957 and female patients admitted between 1907 and 1936.

Another deposit of personal papers were those of Dr Frances Felicity Kerr (1923-2008) who was a clinical assistant at another of the 'Cluster' hospitals, The Manor Hospital, and an affiliate of the Royal College of Psychiatrists (SHC ref 9839). Dr Kerr worked at The Manor from 1972 until she retired in 1989 and the papers reflect her work with epileptic patients, mentally handicapped patients and the employment of residents at The Manor. They are also illuminating on the 1977 strike at The Manor and on the introduction of Makaton sign language, which was pioneered at Botleys Park, Chertsey, and adopted at The Manor Hospital. Also included among Dr Kerr's papers are copies of articles by Dr Henry Rollin, emeritus consultant psychiatrist at Horton Hospital, Epsom, including on the Horton Malaria Laboratory, 1925-1975, and 'the mentally abnormal offender and the law'.

In October 2017 we received a manuscript account written by a former patient of Holloway Sanatorium, Egham, of his experiences as both an in-patient and out-patient at the Sanatorium between 1969 and 1971 (SHC ref 9287). The account describes the events leading to the depositor's admission in 1969, his recollection of the treatments he received and his impressions of the staff and surroundings. Most of the records we hold for Surrey's mental hospitals give the perspective of the medical staff and management on the care they were delivering and what they were seeking to achieve; accounts such as this that offer an insight into the point of view of the patient and challenge the top-down view of the official records are very precious.

In December 2017 Surrey and Borders NHS Trust deposited further patient records relating to Botleys Park Hospital, Chertsey (SHC ref 9853). In January 1928, the Chertsey Poor Law Guardians sealed an agreement with Surrey County Council for the accommodation of the county's 'mental defectives' (as defined by the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913) in the Chertsey Poor Law Institution, Murray House, Ottershaw, which soon passed into County Council hands in 1930, upon

abolition of Poor Law Unions. Existing provision being inadequate, in 1931 Surrey County Council purchased Botleys Park in Chertsey for the construction of a new state of the art 'colony for mental defectives' which opened in 1932. The records comprise the main series of patient registers for Botleys Park, including alphabetical registers, general admission registers and discharge/transfer registers. Combined with other patient records, including some case files, already in our holdings, we now hold a virtually complete record of patients passing through the doors of Murray House and Botleys Park Hospital from 1927 up to the 1980s.

We also took in the family papers of Gwendolen Vere-Hodge (1895-1997). Gwenda was a watercolourist and a member of Guildford Art Society. Her first children's book (which she also illustrated) was published at the age of 90 while she was living at Roundhay, a residential home in Guildford, where she had moved in 1983, and where she also celebrated her 100th birthday. In 1992, after an illness, she moved to Wey Valley House in Farnham, where she died at the age of 102. Among the papers deposited were those of her father, Dr Frederick Rufenacht Walters (1857-1946), who opened Crooksbury Sanatorium for tubercular patients at Seale, near Farnham, in 1900. As well as photographs of Dr Walters, including one of him with two patients digging in the grounds of Crooksbury, the papers also include an article from the *British Journal of Tuberculosis* about Dr Walters' manual on the sanatorium treatment of consumption (1909) and a typescript poem entitled 'Crooksbury', by James Cecil Stanhope Ward, dedicated to Dr F R Walters. Ward seems to have been a military patient at Crooksbury during the First World War (SHC ref 9735).

Educating Surrey

A small volume of bound annual reports provides a fascinating insight into the lead taken by the people of the parish of Godalming in organising and providing



Fig 2: Botley's Park Occupational Therapy Department (SHC ref 6206/8/1)

education, practical assistance and instruction in self-help to the poor (SHC ref 9736). The annual reports, compiled by the curate and later vicar Edward Boyce between 1841 and 1864, list the subscribers to and chronicle the fortunes of an ever-expanding number of parochial institutions focussed on the needs of the poor, including the District Visiting Society, the Shoe and Clothing Club, the Coal Club, the Provident Fund, the Lying-in Fund, an Infant Nursery and Orphanage and an occasional winter soup kitchen which distributed beef and vegetable stew to the needy. They also document the early years of the Moss Lane National Schools, which moved into new buildings 'scarcely to be equalled in the county' at the start of the volume and provided education for infants (between two and seven years of age) and children of seven years and upwards for 1d a week. On Sundays, further instruction was given to children, provided they eschewed 'flowers, coloured ribbons in caps, boas, or extremes of fashion'. The Girls' School ran a clothing fund, whereby needlework produced by pupils was sold and the proceeds 'laid out or given in clothing to those children who are regular in attendance'. An Evening School for 'young men whose education has been neglected' opened in 1851 and in 1860 an 'Industrial Mistress' was taken on to provide practical instruction in household work to girls over thirteen. Boyce commented 'the average age of the children who leave our schools does not exceed twelve years and a half. The future benefit of the children of the poor is most generally sacrificed to some trifling present gain; the consequence being that they grow up unfit for domestic service, and what is a greater evil, they too often prove to be thriftless, helpless, wasteful housewives, unable to make the homes of our hardworked labourers comfortable, and to bring up their families in habits of cleanliness, economy, and self-support'. Apart from a capitation grant from the Committee of Council on Education for the schools, the funds for this extraordinary range of activity came from local subscriptions.

Log books and other records deposited by St Michael's Infant School, Mickleham (SHC ref CC1265), founded as a Church of England National School in 1843 continue the story of the establishment of a comprehensive system of elementary education. The first log book, 1863-1884, gives a somewhat downbeat account of the problems faced by schools serving small rural communities, with frequent absences caused by poor weather, illness or the demands of the harvest (the occupants of Ashurst Farm were particularly notorious for their lackadaisical views on school attendance) and half holidays awarded 'on account of the coal delivery'. Every Monday the pupils were tested on the content of Sunday's church sermon, with dispiriting results. The headmaster, Caleb Howard, who spent over 28 years at the school before his departure in 1873, seems to have been ground down by the task and was under no illusions as to his students' aptitude for study, particularly the boys, whom he characterised as 'stolid or very idle'. This report of a week in 1866 is not untypical:

Mon 18th June: Resumed School – a wet morning. 24 children away [out of around 50] – Nothing very satisfactory.

Tue 19th June: Lessons said correctly, but conduct not good.

Wed 20th June: Another very trying and unsatisfactory day.

Thu 21st June: The inattention of the children has almost caused the school to stand still.

Fri 22nd June: A most unsatisfactory week in every way.

Three significant independent school collections were also deposited with the Centre in 2017. Greenacre School in Banstead, which was founded in 1933, was due to close, and the headmistress and governors were keen for the school's history to be preserved. Over twenty boxes of material were collected, including the papers of the school's characterful founders, Doris Madalene Sabine Pasley and Enid Patricia Wagstaffe. Both women had previously taught at Bourne Hall, Ewell, with Miss Pasley as headmistress for three years. Madalene Pasley had read Modern and Medieval Languages at Girton College, Cambridge, and obtained her MA at Canterbury. In 1932 she received a legacy of £500 from Mary Lumsden, former Girton College student and social reformer, enabling her to buy Heath House in Sutton Lane, Banstead. In May 1933, Greenacre School opened with an intake of 17 pupils and four full-time staff. Miss Pasley and Miss Wagstaffe believed that the girls should enter the school at kindergarten level and remain there for the duration of their school years, so that they could develop powers of concentration and prepare themselves happily and freely for adulthood.

The school's evacuation to the West Country during the Second World War is well documented in the collection (SHC ref 9790), and Miss Pasley's distinctive character reveals itself in her communications and compositions, including the school song, 'Pioneers' (written by her in 1942). In one wartime circular, Miss Pasley specifically recommends that pupils should not 'visit cinemas or crowded places such as Woolworth's' to avoid the spread of infectious diseases! Files of correspondence from parents and former pupils also reveal the esteem in which Miss Pasley and Miss Wagstaffe were both held. In 1955, Miss Pasley resigned as headmistress, but remained at the school as administrative principal and teaching occasionally for a further six years, while Miss Wagstaffe took over as headmistress until 1962.

Greenfield School in Woking, which was established in the 1930s, is now an independent school for boys and girls aged from 3 to 11 years. In the late 1940s the school was acquired by Ruth Hicks and Joyce Pearce, later founders of Woking refugee charity, the Ockenden Venture. Close links were forged between the school and Ockenden, and many of the refugee children were educated at Greenfield. The school records include pupil attendance registers, property records, newsletters and photographs. The collection (SHC ref 9797) includes personal papers of Ruth Hicks and Joyce Pearce which were found in the attic of the school building, formerly the Hicks' family home. There are also records of the charity which provide a valuable addition to the main Ockenden collection (SHC ref 7155).



Fig 3: Photograph of Ruth Hicks and Joyce Pearce with Greenfield School pupils outside Greenfield School, 1950s (SHC ref 9797/1/8/3)

The Camps Act of 1939 promoted and facilitated the establishment of permanent camps for children evacuated from cities during the war. In total thirty camps were built as a gift from the Canadian government, and, from April 1940, Sheephatch Camp School in Tilford housed evacuees from Ruckholt Road Central School in Leyton, Essex. Most evacuees stayed for three years unless they reached school leaving age before that time. At the end of the war, the school was transferred to the Surrey Education Authority and, from January 1946, the school was open to boys and girls from Surrey schools. Donated by a former pupil, the school magazines covering events from 1938 to 1977, contain a wealth of photographs, reminiscences and descriptions of school events and outings (SHC ref 9714). The first school magazine was produced in August 1946, with the motto 'Monte Alto Semper Crescens' (on a high hill ever growing), which reflected the school's ethos of linking education with the countryside. Lessons were held in the morning and evening, with afternoons free for gardening, countryside walks, and visits to nearby places of interest. Pupils also pursued a wide range of interests from drama and country dancing to basketry and archaeology. Nature was a recurring theme in the school magazines. In 1947, headmaster R V Gould, paraphrasing Shakespeare, described the school as 'a good stage with its mighty back-cloth of ever changing nature, with songs of birds and the swirl of the wind for its orchestra'. Sheephatch continued as a co-educational boarding school until its

closure in 1977. More recently, we have received the records of Sheephatch Reunion Association, 1946-2018 (SHC ref CC1271).

Surrey at Work

A notable acquisition chronicling an innovative estate in the years before World War II are two farming diaries 1928-1937 relating to the Pyrford Court Estate of Rupert Guinness, 2nd Earl of Iveagh (1874-1967), including Lady Place, Hoebridge, Roundbridge and Park Farms (SHC ref 9719). Lord Iveagh was a keen agriculturist and an enthusiastic supporter of science who had transformed the family's sandy-soiled shooting estate at Elveden in Suffolk into a productive dairy farm. He helped form the Tuberculin Tested Milk Producers Association researching into the eradication of tuberculosis-infected cattle, and was instrumental in establishing the National Institute for Research into Dairying, at Shinfield, Berkshire. Pyrford Court was built for him between 1906 and 1910 to a design by Clyde Young, and part of the estate was given over to a model dairy farm. The daily typed entries in the diaries provide a detailed description of farming activities, chiefly at Lady Place, Hoebridge and Park Farms, although Church Farm is also mentioned in 1928. Information is given about cattle, including named animals, calving, animal health and diseases; sale prices; pedigree horses; the stud; sheep; ploughing, manuring, sowing crops and harvesting in named or numbered fields; named farm workers; daily weather; and the dairy, with much detail about milk quality and yields, milk production statistics on Hoebridge, Roundbridge and Park Farms, and the production, testing and sales to customers of tuberculin tested milk. On 2 July 1928 a visit by 45 members of the World's Dairy Congress is noted, the delegates being shown round by Lord and Lady Iveagh. Iveagh's active involvement is apparent: the diary entries are grouped in weekly sections and the one for the week ending 31 March 1928 is annotated 'This has been read by Lord Iveagh' and nearly every other week is marked 'Read I' and also initialled, perhaps by the farm manager.

The department store of Robinsons (Woking) Ltd was a Woking landmark for many decades and we were delighted to add to our holdings of records of the company and its subsidiaries (SHC ref 9720), including minutes of the Board of Directors and Annual General Meeting between 1934 and 1968. Robinson's Department Store began as a drapery business in Chertsey Road, Woking, in 1934. A drapery shop had occupied the site, nos.15 & 17 Chertsey Road, for some years before, the business being known as Tibbenham Brothers, then Archibald's, then Fairhurst Brothers, then Alfred Wyles Ltd. By 1944 Robinsons had millinery, coat, haberdashery, lace, underclothes, baby, hosiery, glove, linen and silk departments. By this time, too, the Robinson family were running another store at 6-7 High Street, Woking, known as PM Edwards Ltd, advertised as 'The Fashion and Fabric Store'. A lease on the shop and shares in the business had been acquired in 1937 and a letterhead of 1943 indicates that the proprietors were WH Robinson, JD Robinson and A Wyles. By the 1960s Robinsons had also acquired an interest in a further shop in Woking, Owens, at 47-49 Commercial Road which sold fashions,

wools and hosiery. Robinsons in Woking eventually occupied nos.9-17 Chertsey Road, redeveloping the site in 1964. The store moved to Commercial Way in the 1980s and finally closed in the 1990s. The report of the Board's chairman in 1965 reflects on the new store buildings, the threat from rivals Debenhams (formerly Gammons), the problems faced by the restaurant and the improving position of the company: 'In our top management, I refer particularly to Mr David Robinson, we have initiative, forward thinking – sometimes to an alarming degree though usually proved sound – and great energy Gradually the rivalries between the staff of the four original stores are fading away and a team is emerging'. Net profits in 1935 were £147; in 1963 they were £21,084.

Two other accessions received in 2017 also complemented existing holdings of records relating to iconic Surrey businesses. Photographs of staff in the drawing section of Dennis Bros Ltd of Guildford, specialist vehicle manufacturers (including fire engines, buses, lorries and refuse vehicles), dated to around 1912, include Herbert Sims who was apprenticed to Dennis before enlisting in the army in World War I and whose daughter presented the photographs to us (SHC ref 9743). We also received a fine collection of product and promotional literature issued by The Fuller's Earth Union Ltd of Redhill (SHC ref 9791) for its products such as Fulbent, Fulbond, Fulmont, Fulloid and Laponite. Fuller's earth (calcium montmorillonite), a clay mineral with water sealing and bonding properties, has been extracted in England since Roman times, originally for cleaning or 'fulling' woollen cloth. Over the course of the 20th century its use spread as a bonding agent in industrial applications and in refining edible oils and fats. The Fuller's Earth Union Ltd (FEU) was formed in 1890 by bringing together a number of small firms who were working fuller's earth at Redhill and Nutfield in Surrey, and south of Bath in Somerset. The FEU operations included the Copyhold Works, Redhill, Cockley and Park Works, Nutfield, and Combe Hay and Midford Works, near Bath, Somerset. In 1954, after being closely associated for several years, the FEU was taken over by Laporte Industries Ltd, but retained a distinct identity until the 1990s, when the remaining Surrey factories were run down and closed, as earth reserves were worked out, finally ending in 1998.

We also took in records of another Redhill company Redland Plc, formerly Redhill Tile Company, including product brochures, and promotional and training videos covering the years 1938-2017 (SHC ref 8905). Redhill Tiles began manufacturing concrete tiles at Doods Road, Reigate, in 1919 and the Redhill Tile Company Ltd was incorporated in January 1920, when its production site moved to Kingsfield Works. In the 1930s, the company established new works outside Surrey, in Syston, Leicestershire, in Hensall, Yorkshire, and in Belfast. During the Second World War, the Kingsfield plant was used for munitions production. In 1946 the company acquired other tile companies and changed its name to Redland Tiles Ltd. After various further transformations, the company is now part of the BMI Group (a combination of Braas Monier and Icopal) but the Redland name has endured.

LGBT Surrey

Upon first reflection, Guildford may not seem an obvious location for one of the country's earliest gay groups but in 1977, Guildford Area Gay Society (GAGS) was founded there and became Surrey's longest established LGBT community group until its demise in 2016. Initially formed as a branch of the Campaign for Homosexual Equality (CHE) in April 1976, key members soon felt the need for somewhere local for gay people to meet socially and the group reformed as Guildford Area Gay Society. Membership grew to over 100, including both men and women, as GAGS became ever more vital to those who could not 'come out' by providing a relaxed forum in which gay people could socialise informally. In recent years, falling membership and the lack of committee members resulted in the decision to close GAGS in March 2016. Methodically compiled, unique and fascinating, the GAGS archive was placed in our care in March 2017 (SHC ref 9745). It features meeting minutes, a complete set of newsletters charting the life of the group and correspondence providing an insight into the contemporary gay scene. There is also an entertaining series of scrapbooks and often amusing reports of social events and activities. Perhaps the most unexpected item in the collection is the home-made GAGS banner, which was present at every meeting and carried by members at the Gay Pride March in London 29 June 1985.



Fig 4: Photograph of the GAGS banner being carried by members at Pride, London, 29 June 1985 (SHC ref 9745/4/5)

Grass roots research into the social issues experienced by Surrey's gay community is a rarity and we were fortunate to be presented with a copy of a MSc dissertation

written by Ian Cole, a development worker for gay men and a long-standing member of Outline, Surrey's LGBT+ support charity. Completed in 2010, the dissertation, entitled 'A qualitative study to explore the experiences of men selling sex in Surrey in relation to their health, the sexual health services available to them, and the barriers and facilitators that they may face in accessing them', features interviews and key data providing an insight into an area of research for which historical sources are scant (SHC ref 9746).

From 2010 to 2012, Surrey Heritage worked with SCC's Youth Development team and Addlestone-based youth group, Out, Loud and Proud, on their heritage project, for which the project papers were collated in May 2017 (SHC ref 9760). Through researching how the LGBT community was treated during the Second World War, the group raised awareness of discrimination, extremism, homophobia and transphobia amongst youth groups in Surrey. Self-funded trips to London and Krakow, enabled the group to engage with their own, sometimes alarming, 'hidden history'. In an entry in their travel diary for a visit to Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camps the group wrote 'We were extremely shocked because gay men and women were listed as an ethnic minority'. Their research and experiences fed into public presentations as part of LGBT History Month and Holocaust Memorial Day campaigns. These presentations, along with photographs, publicity and the travel diary make up the collection.

Surrey in the Great War

Our project 'Surrey in the Great War: a County Remembers' ran throughout 2017 and still continues and we took in further letters and papers relating to the experiences of Surrey people during the conflict.

Herbert Henry Spender-Clay (1875-1937) of Ford Manor, Lingfield, rejoined the 2nd Life Guards in 1914 to serve in the war and in February 1917 his grandchildren deposited four family albums one of which records his activities during the war, including his military service in France and his role in A J Balfour's British Mission to the United States in 1917 (SHC ref 9725). He was awarded the Military Cross in 1917 and the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George a year later. The album's contents include photographs, military reports and orders, travel permits, Christmas cards and programmes. There are also a number of cartoons and satirical or spoof articles, including a 'folly' about 'The Goat' (Lloyd George), the Prime Minister (Asquith) and K[itcheener], 'written privately for the amusement of two or three friends in the trenches', 1915. Spender Clay served as a JP and Deputy Lieutenant for Surrey and was Conservative MP for Tonbridge in Kent from 1910 to 1937. He was appointed a Privy Counsellor and was a Charity Commissioner from 1923 to 1929. He died at the age of 61 in 1937 at his London residence in Hyde Park Street and is buried in St John's churchyard in Dormansland, together with his wife Pauline.

Pauline Spender-Clay herself played a significant local role during the war. Born

the Hon Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, 1st Viscount Astor, and Mary Dahlgren Paul, she married Herbert in 1904, in which year the Ford Manor estate was passed over to them as their family home. In the final year of the war, the Manor was used as a convalescent hospital for American Officers, titled American Red Cross Hospital no.101. Mrs Spender Clay was very much involved with the hospital, working as a Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) nurse and as chairman of the hospital's management committee. A further family album documents the work of the hospital which treated a total of 268 patients. The album includes photographs and autographs of officers, hospital staff and visitors, including pictures of Mrs Spender Clay looking resplendent and almost saintly in her VAD uniform. The photographs depict patients and staff alike enjoying a carefree, relaxed time at the hospital, posing and larking around in the Surrey countryside, far away from the horrors of the trenches. Life at Ford Manor was probably best summed up by this comment by an officer in the album, 'SOME HOSPITAL HOUSE PARTY'. The Commissioner of the American Red Cross wrote to Mrs Spender-Clay, 'I wish on my own behalf, and that of the American Red Cross Commission in England, to express our thanks to you for the splendid service which you have rendered to so many of our Officers under your hospitable roof. The Red Cross Commission appreciates fully the sacrifice which you made when you converted Ford Manor into a convalescent hospital and has been many times gratified by the individual accounts received from various Officers who have been patients there.'

Another temporary hospital in Surrey was The New Zealand Military Hospital (New Zealand General Hospital 2) at Mount Felix, a large villa and estate in Walton on Thames, which opened in July 1915. It was funded almost entirely by the people of New Zealand and New Zealanders living in Britain and cared exclusively for wounded New Zealand servicemen. Pansy Seaby lived near the hospital as a girl and visited the servicemen recovering there, inviting them to contribute to her autograph book (SHC ref 9728). The book, filled with doggerel and sketches by patients at the hospital, including an entry in Maori, is a precious memento of the contribution of Britain's empire to the war effort. Twenty-one New Zealanders died at Mount Felix and are commemorated on memorials in St Mary's church and the nearby cemetery. One such was Kingi Hamana, a labourer before enlisting on 22 October 1914 with the Maori Contingent of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. He embarked from Wellington on 14 February 1915 and served in Egypt, Gallipoli and France. Dangerously ill with bronchitis he was transferred to Mount Felix Hospital on 16 August 1916 and died of tuberculosis at Mount Felix on 3 October, probably the first Maori soldier to die in the UK.

The letters and papers of two soldiers who served with the East Surrey Regiment have also been added to our collections. The son of an railway engineer, Dr George Alexander Birnie of Victoria, Australia, enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1914 and in 1917 joined the 8th East Surreys and participated in the battalion's disastrous assault on the German line east of Poelcapelle (around 5 miles north east of Ypres and a couple of miles from Passchendaele village) on 12 October.

In a long, emotional letter home from an English hospital Birnie described what happened (SHC ref ESR/25/LOVE): slogging up to the line through a 'trackless bog' of mud; the misplaced British barrage which overshot the German machine guns; going over the top at zero hour, 5.25am, through 'the tap-tap-tap of the deadly machine guns and the soft whistle of the flying bullets ... the most terrible thing I have ever seen for you could see them fall, see them blown high into the air and still pressing on, taking cover where possible, and then a bayonet rush again'; trying to set up a First Aid post in a pillbox surrounded by Germans; and the 'heart breaking' work of tending to the casualties on the field. Birnie was shot through the neck but carried on, though traumatised by what had happened: 'all the nerve was knocked out of me and I broke down and sobbed like a confounded baby, for every man seemed to be killed or wounded – All the fellows I knew and liked, Pater, men I had been through other shows with. Dear old Bell-Irving was missing – we had come through a bad gassing once together. Riddet was gone, the coolest man you ever saw in the line, Franks, little Hearn, and many others. There seemed to be no one left and I wished to God I had gone too. Luckily I had a flask of whisky and a good pull at that worked wonders, but it must have been a good two hours before I could screw myself up to coming out and carrying on, but one can't stay in a shell hole with cries of 'Water, for Gawd's sake water', going on all around ... Do you remember a verse you gave us once when we were kids – It's not the fact that you're dead that counts, But only how did you die. It came into my head though I haven't heard it for years, so we crawled out again and carried on all day'.

Letters written by Private Malcolm Scrivener (1897-1969), a Lewis gunner in the 9th East Surreys (the famous 'Journey's End' battalion commemorated in R C Sherriff's play of that name), also provide a graphic picture of life in the trenches. A letter of 15 January 1918 reads 'We returned [to the trench] ... and found that the ice in the trench had melted and there was a miniature Niagara Falls down the steps of our dug-out. We investigated and found our packs half submerged and scarcely a dry spot at the bottom That night it snowed and froze again it froze our greatcoats and they became as sheets of cardboard and clanked against our legs as we walked we took them off and they stood up in the trench like a row of tailor's dummies' (SHC ref ESR/25/SCRI).

Two further accessions reflect the impact of the war on large parts of Surrey's landscape. We were allowed to copy an album of photographs taken by a member of the wealthy Greenwell family of Marden Park, Godstone (SHC ref Z/673), some of which show the trenches of the outer defences of London, as they ran through Marden Park. The defence line, constructed in 1914-15, largely followed the North Downs and was designed to hold up an invading force moving up from the south. Marden Park also accommodated a School of Bombing during the war and one of the photographs of a soldier in a trench is captioned 'one of the bombers'. We were also able to purchase an elaborate hand-drawn map of the area around Deepcut and Blackdown Camps and Barracks in Frimley and Chobham, drawn on the blank side of thirty-five War Savings Association postcards, stuck

together with brown tape (SHC ref 9734). The map was drawn by Eric Herbert Palmer of Upper Tooting, who signed up in May 1916, aged 18, before serving as a junior officer in the 9th Reserve Battalion, the London Regiment (Queen Victoria's), under Colonel E J M Gore of Slyfield Manor, Cobham, and the 12th London Regiment (Rangers). Injured in a phosgene gas attack in September 1918 he never returned to the front. The plan shows how far the landscape of north west Surrey had been changed by the war, sprouting a network of extensive military camps, with barracks, parade grounds, shooting ranges, stables, recreation huts and football fields, linked by new roads and railways. It seems unlikely that it was drawn as part of a formal training exercise; more likely, Eric decided to while away the hours and practise his newly acquired map-making skills by undertaking this ambitious project. The map came with Eric's meticulous training notes while at Blackdown Signalling School and Keble College, Oxford, which reveal the instruction received by an officer in the later stages of the war when, as Eric wrote, 'Trench Warfare ceased and Shell Hole Warfare began'.

Saved by Surrey History Trust

Eric Palmer's map and notes were purchased on behalf of the Centre by Surrey History Trust, the charity which supports our work by providing funds for such purposes and by encouraging volunteering. Other notable purchases funded by the Trust during 2017 included a fine set of architectural drawings of the proposed (but never built) entrance and great hall of The Royal Dramatic College, Maybury, Woking, drawn in 1861 by William Webbe (SHC ref 9759), which had found their way into a Hampstead car boot sale. The College, a home for retired actors, opened in 1865, on land acquired from the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company. In 1859 a number of architects were invited to compete for the design of the College. Webbe, architect of 10 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, was successful but, with the buildings part finished, fell out with the College authorities over the cost of his designs and was dismissed. It is not hard to see why costs had soared from these elaborate, flamboyant gothic plans for the College's focal point. The final version completed by Thomas Smith in 1865 was considerably plainer than Webbe's original design. The entire project of a home for retired actors proved to be financially unsustainable and by 1877 it was clear that the home would have to close. In 1880 the property was put up for sale. It subsequently became the Oriental Institute, having been purchased by Dr Leitner in 1884. It was later a factory, first for Martinsyde and then James Walker Ltd (known as 'The Lion Works'). The building was demolished in the 1990s, being replaced by the Lion Retail Park.

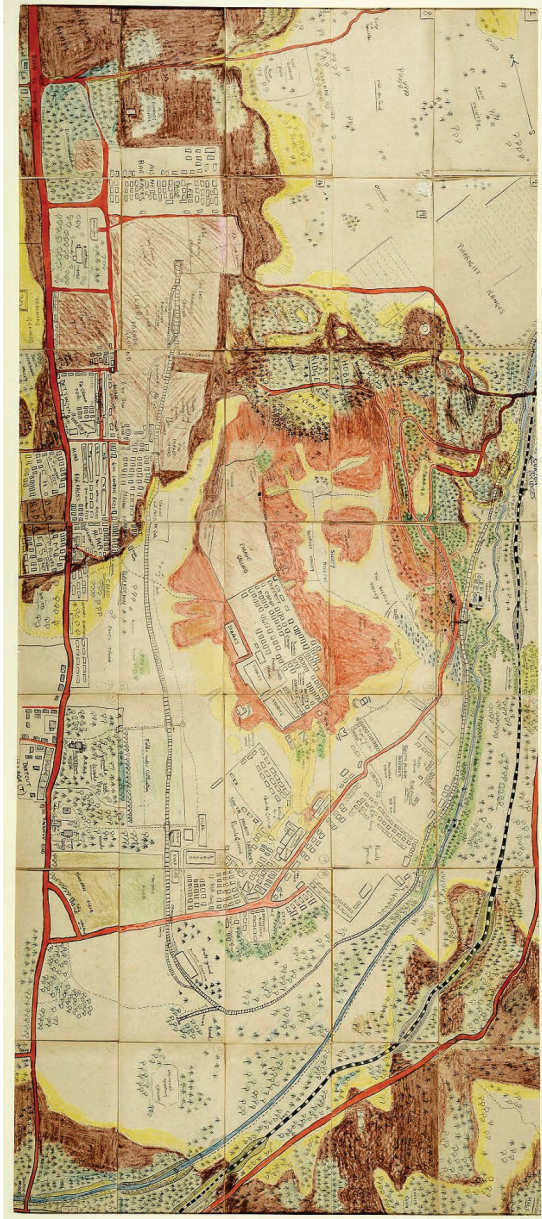


Fig 5: Eric Palmer's map of Deepcut and Blackdown Camps, 1917 (SHC ref 9734/2)

Mention should also be made of the Trust's purchase of the final court book of the manor of Colley in Reigate, covering 1808-1900 (SHC ref 9850), which also came up for auction. The volume chiefly documents land transfers of copyhold land within the manor; the last court was held in 1858 and thereafter the volume contains enrolled memoranda of enfranchisements of copyhold land, to convert it to freehold.

Surrey People

The opportunity to enjoy insights into the lives of ordinary Surrey residents through diaries, letters or personal accounts provides one of the great pleasures of working in archives. The tiny, neat account book of Gainsford Thomas (c.1683-1721) of Chobham Place, Chobham, offers a glimpse of his life as he passed

from childhood to manhood between 1697 and 1703. He was the second son of Anthony Thomas of Chobham and Anne Gainsford (daughter of Erasmus Gainsford of Crowhurst). Gainsford was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1701 but his account book ends with him seemingly at Oxford University. He died unmarried in 1721 and, according to Manning and Bray, devised his estate to William Abdy, Henry Thomas, and his cousin Sir John Hare, in trust for his sister Ann Thomas 'a lunatic, and if she should not recover and have issue', in trust for his cousin, Dame Mary Abdy, widow of Sir Anthony Abdy of Felix Hall in Essex. His account book (SHC ref 9781), 'a True and Exact Accompt of net moneys were by me received & what disbursed', reveals the growing prominence of pubs, Nandos Coffee House, Epsom races and fairs like those at St Catherine's Hill and Bookham in his life; his expenditure on delicacies such as walnuts and flummery and necessities such as a chamber pot; and his enjoyment of entertainments such as cards, 'dancing on ropes' and Mr Young's fiddler.



Fig 6: William Webbe's design for the exterior of the entrance and great hall of The Royal Dramatic College, 1861 (SHC ref 9759/1)

In 2013, it was reported in *Surrey History* that we had been able to copy the diaries of Elizabeth Davis (1765-1825). The original diaries have now been deposited with us (SHC ref 9761). They document Elizabeth's life in the period when she was living as housekeeper to her widowed brother-in-law, John Sparkes (1753-1804), and her six nieces and nephews, at Gosden House, Shalford. The three diaries were composed between 1793 and 1800 and contain notes of visits paid and received and other social activities, purchases made, household tasks, the weather, and family health. While living at Shalford, Elizabeth paid frequent visits to the home of her brother John Davis ('Bro') in Cobham, and to friends and relations in London, Dorset and elsewhere. A typical sequence of entries reads:

Dec 25: I got up earlier than usual & made 5 thumping plum puddings. I went to Bramley Church in the afternoon & called in at White House.

Dec 26: Mr. Randell left me at 12 o'clock. I sent a few preserved cherries by him to my dearest Fanny Randell & a partridge. Little William and Fanny went on an errand for me to Arnold's in the afternoon. In the evening Mr Sparkes & self played at cribbage. I lost 1s 6d.

Dec 27: Mr. S. & self played at cribbage. I won £1. The Dorset Band played at the door. I gave them 1s.

Dec 28: We played at cribbage. I won 1s. Remember Fanny Sparkes biting my arm.

Dec 30: I ... got to Cobham by 4. Found my dear Fanny in bed & very ill indeed. I took her up a jam puff & preserved currant ditto with 2 rice pies. She could not eat either.

Fossey John Cobb Hearnshaw and his wife Dora lived at a large house called Hammerwood in Oxted. Fossey Hearnshaw (1869-1946) was Professor of Medieval History at King's College, London, from 1912 to 1934, and published many works including the centenary history of King's College in 1929. Dora (1879-1958), the daughter of James and Elizabeth Spencer, achieved a first class level in history at Cambridge, although women were not awarded degrees at the time. Their son Leslie (1907-1991) married his wife Gwen at Oxted in 1936 and their first child Sandra was born there in 1938, shortly before Leslie and Gwen sailed to New Zealand with their new baby so Leslie could take up a post as a lecturer in psychology at Victoria University College, Wellington. His parents wrote to them regularly and a transcript of their letters, covering the years 1939-1947, made by their daughter, was passed to the History Centre (SHC ref 9820). The letters describe in considerable detail the experiences of a middle class household living in wartime Surrey, with much domestic and family news, war news and information on life in Oxted. Hearnshaw served in the local ARP (he had a poor view of many of the other volunteers: 'abject idiots') and Dora assisted with billeting evacuees at the start of the war. The Hearnshaws had to take in four evacuees, a teacher and three girls, who were 'very nice creatures' but made to keep to their rooms as much as possible as 'We cannot have them 'rubbing knees' all the time'. Even so, they felt they had escaped lightly, as some of their friends had to take in 'slum mothers with young children. One family of five arrived via Caterham labelled by the Medical Officer as 'verminous'. Four houses

not un-naturally refused to receive them. Finally they were taken in by Captain Master of Barrow Green Court. I presume that he had a vacant pig-sty'. In 1940, Hearnshaw's publisher persuaded him to write a book on *Germany the Aggressor throughout the Ages* (1940) which was published as Britain was seemingly on the brink of disaster. The 'incessant roar of the battle on the French coast and in the Channel' was audible in Oxted and on 1 July they were 'all sort of keyed up now for an invasion any minute'.

Professor Morton N Cohen, a pre-eminent scholar of Lewis Carroll, died in June 2017. The terms of his will permitted us to select from his published, unpublished and collected material relating to Lewis Carroll which was contained in his London flat, to extend our existing holdings as a centre for Lewis Carroll research. Professor Cohen's study of the literature of Lewis Carroll and the life of Carroll, otherwise the Rev Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, was the life's work of a very long career. His most important achievement must be the publication of the collected letters of Lewis Carroll (1979); his biography of Carroll (1995) is also a key work which encapsulates much of his original research – as he explained, 'I grew convinced, against my own inclination, that the real life of Lewis Carroll had yet to be written' ('Yes. Another Biography of Lewis Carroll', SHC ref LC/216). Professor Cohen was a generous biographer who never forgot that his subject's importance was due to his immense literary achievement and its continuing cultural significance (the images and ideas of the 'Alice' books 'have become a sort of lingua franca', as he comments in 'Why they endure' SHC ref LC/218). Impatient with psychoanalytical appropriation of Carroll's works in the cause of biography of CL Dodgson, he did not, however, avoid critical discussion of the man and his manners, offering new thoughts on Dodgson's difficult relationship with the powerful and forbidding figure of his father Archdeacon Dodgson, and addressing the issue, now increasingly contentious, of Dodgson's pursuit of 'child friends'.

The choice of Cohen's London library has added quite a few books to our library, including several of his own publications. Other material has been added to our 'LC' archive collection of Lewis Carroll and Lewis Carroll-related material from multiple sources. Cohen's bequest adds to some of the strengths of our collections. Unpublished talk scripts describe Cohen's time when the 'dusty musty' aspects of research could turn to experiences 'more in the scholar-adventure line' (SHC ref LC/220), as he sought out caches of original letters and assisted in the sale of the surviving diaries of CL Dodgson to the British Museum. The reminiscences of child friends were sought out in Guildford during the 1960s by archivist and curator Enid Dance, at the time when the Dodgson Family Archive was first placed in the care of our predecessor office Guildford Muniment Room. Dodgson met many children in Guildford when staying with his family, and their thoughts and memories are important sources in our collections, both DFC and LC. Letters to child friends are discussed in Cohen's article 'Jam Today' (SHC ref LC/221) and the issue is addressed dramatically in his copy of the play script 'Le Sacre d' Alice' by Alexandre Reverend, in which 6 young girls (based on real child friends of

Dodgson) envisage themselves as Alice on the beach at Eastbourne, with the Rev Charles Dodgson in attendance (SHC ref LC/201). The pervasive influence of ‘Alice’ in cultural reference is further demonstrated by many examples we have of advertising, political cartoons, re-imagining of the characters in art, intertextual literary works (‘Rupert in Dreamland’) and parodies (‘Navigation with Alice). As Cohen quotes his correspondent describing another Carroll collection (the Berol Collection in New York), ‘full of even the most far-out trivia – yet [everything] counts to the imaginative scholar no doubt’ (SHC ref LC/220).



Fig 7: Exhibition catalogue for ‘Alice’ at the Waddington Galleries, December 1970, featuring new artistic works prior to the publication of new editions of the ‘Alice’ books illustrated by Graham Ovenden and Peter Blake (Morton Cohen Bequest, LC/202 part)

Robert Anthony Merson (1950-2016) was a local historian of Farnham and Frensham and after his death some of the material he collected was passed to us by his family (SHC ref 9754). It forms an eclectic, wide-ranging body of papers and photographs, and there are some fascinating gems amongst it. A proof of a tract by the Guildford artist John Russell forthrightly expands on ‘The ruinous consequences of Sabbath breaking’. Russell (1745-1806) was a member of the Royal Academy, a devout follower of Methodist pioneer George Whitefield and an ardent believer in the sanctity of the Sabbath. The tract was approved by the Clergy of Guildford and by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In overwrought and patronising prose, Russell tells the story of how Mary, a servant of his two sisters, married Jones, a carpenter, who neglected to go to church on Sunday, despite Mary being warned that ‘men of that sort are usually drunkards and cruel husbands’. Jones inevitably sank into a life of drunken criminality and was transported for life, leaving his wife and daughter. However, he was ultimately redeemed through earning a pardon and returning triumphantly to his wife to become a Sabbath-honouring schoolteacher.

The collection also includes a brief letter of 31 October 1943 to Miss Ashmore

from Frances Lloyd George at Bron-y-de, Churt, acknowledging her best wishes on her recent marriage to former Prime Minister David Lloyd George. Most delightful of all are, bizarrely, a bundle of grocery orders sent to Dadson's general store in Frensham. The orders, often headed 'Rations for 3' or 'Rations for 4' were sent by celebrated book illustrator, Pauline Baynes (1922-2008), a long time resident in the area, whose beautiful drawings and paintings enhanced works by J R R Tolkien and, most famously, the original editions of the seven volumes of the *Chronicles of Narnia* by C S Lewis. Each list has a charming, painted illustration of an appropriate character and many are captioned: a drawing of an Eskimo has 'what - no ice cream?'; two can-can girls are holding the messages 'rice please, Mr Dadson' and 'meat please, Mr Dadson' on their raised feet; a weeping dog laments 'what - no Dadson chutney?' and a Narnian dragon lies menacingly across the top of one order.

Surrey at Prayer

During the course of the year we received numerous records of individual churches but we also took in some significant accessions relating to churches, Anglican and Non-Conformist, organised into larger bodies.

Our holdings of records relating to the Diocese of Guildford were greatly enlarged by a significant deposit of minute books of diocesan committees (SHC ref 9833), including the Board of Finance, the Personnel Committee, the Pastoral Reorganisation Committee (later Pastoral Committee) and the Parsonages Board. The minutes of the Diocesan Conference and its successor the Diocesan Synod, which included clergy and lay representatives, reflect the issues taxing the newly created diocese (which came into being on 1 May 1927). The minutes of early



Fig 8: Grocery orders sent to Dadson's Store, Frensham by illustrator Pauline Baynes (SHC ref 9754/13)

conferences are much taken up with the fate of Farnham Castle, which was only secured as an episcopal residence, conference and retreat centre and theological college in November 1930, following an intensive fundraising initiative by Mrs Rupert Anderson, and in the face of sustained opposition by some clergy who considered it too expensive to adapt and inappropriately grand for the modern church. The site and cost of the proposed new cathedral were also matters of great concern and discussion, especially at a time of escalating international tension, which is referenced in the Bishop's addresses to the conference: in 1930 he offers support to the League of Nations and opposes the establishment of a Soviet embassy in London; in October 1938 he praises Chamberlain's 'brave efforts' and recalls 'the unforgettable relief on the restoration of peace; and in the same year he rejects absolute pacifism and backs the Military Training Act. Issues are raised that still divide the church today. In 1933 a motion to establish a committee to explore making fuller use of the 'spiritual gifts of women' is amended to emphasise that this should be 'outside the priesthood'; in 1974, although Synod agreed that there were no 'fundamental objections' to the ordination of women, the clergy defeated a subsequent motion that the Church of England should move towards removing all barriers to women entering the priesthood.

The records of the West Surrey Clerical Association (SHC ref 9823) stem from an initiative to bring local clergy together to consider matters of common interest. On 18 June 1923, 16 members of the clergy met at the home of the Bishop of Guildford to discuss the creation of the Association, which was established with the Bishop as President and the Archdeacon of Surrey as Vice-President. Meetings were to be held monthly (except in August and September), and members, initially not exceeding 35, were to be proposed and seconded. Each meeting would start with the celebration of Sext, followed by lunch, then the reading of a theological or secular paper with a discussion, followed by tea. In 1935/6 lectures included 'The Church of Finland', 'Our Imperial commitments', 'Socialism and the Society of the Future' and 'The Ecclesiastical Duties Measure and the Retirement of Incumbents Measure'. Declining membership and attendance of the Association led to a review of its future at a meeting in January 1977. There appear to be no further meetings until June and October 1983 when a revival of the Association was considered but abandoned due to a lack of members.

The records of the Home Counties Baptist Association and its successors the Surrey and North East Hampshire Baptist Association, the North Downs Baptist Association and the South Eastern Baptist Association (SHC ref 9774) provide an interesting insight into the difficulties and theological tensions which stood in the way of cooperation between traditionally independent Baptist congregations. The minutes of the 1967 Spring Assembly state that 'Churches most ardent in their adherence to the Scriptures and most concerned about their theology were the ones most liable to internal tensions' and in 1968 that 'In our democratically based churches, all are leaders, and this mitigates against the emergence of Leadership. Our leaders soon become targets for criticism and resentment'. A report on the future of the Surrey and North East Hampshire Baptist Association, produced

in 1994 stated that ‘The Association exists at its minimal level to mediate to its member churches various aspects of the Baptist Union of Great Britain’, including through a ministerial recognition committee, grants committee, the Baptist Union Council and the Annual Assembly, but that problems of distance, locally focussed loyalty and an ‘ingrained principle of independence’ stood in the way of the Association operating effectively.

Surrey in Pictures

Surrey History Centre is home to two wonderful collections of glass plate negatives from the 1920s and 1930s, chiefly the work of prolific Woking photographer, Sidney Francis. The first collection (SHC ref 7095) was purchased by Guildford Local Studies Library from a local collector who discovered the negatives in a garden shed back in 1991! More recently, a further 18 boxes of plates (SHC ref 9524) were presented by the family of the late Lyndon Davies. A local historian and ‘an incorrigible collector’, Mr Davies had amassed a large collection of Sidney Francis photographs, including a donation of glass negatives from the photographer’s widow, Edith Francis.

Supervised by Surrey Heritage staff, a team of volunteers sorted through the negatives, using local knowledge and sources such as Lyndon Davies’ book, ‘Around Woking’, and the ‘Woking News & Mail’, to try to identify the many uncaptioned images. Each slide was then carefully cleaned using cotton wool and distilled water, before being digitally scanned to create high-resolution positive images to make them available to a wider audience. Special thanks must go to Linda and Barry Oliver, Alan Westlake, Bridget McWatters and Lauren Ashley for their invaluable input.

These photographic collections, which offer a fascinating insight into life in the borough in the 1920s and 1930s, cover an extensive range of subjects and highlight significant events such as Eid celebrations at the Shah Jahan Mosque and the visits of American war widows to Brookwood cemetery. The people of Woking are well documented, and wedding parties, sports teams, brass bands and groups of employees all appear in the collection. Local commerce and industry is well represented, from shop windows and factory buildings to buses and commercial vehicles. There are also pictures of local landmarks and street views, and of graves of the famous (and not so famous) at Brookwood cemetery.



Fig 9: Edward Varndell (1857-1935), sitting on his horse-drawn cart with the sign, 'E A Varndell, Sawdust Dealer, Chobham, Surrey'. From the Sidney Francis collection, SHC ref 9524/3/1/675)

These 1,500 images have now been catalogued and can be viewed on DVD in the search room at Surrey History Centre, while the original glass plates have been packaged for long-term preservation in our strong rooms. Thumbnails of the images can also be viewed on our online SURCAT catalogue <http://www.surreyarchives.org.uk> and on the Exploring Surrey's Past website <https://www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk/themes/people/photographers/sidney-francis-1891-1973/>

An exhibition, 'Sidney Francis: A Life through a Lens', at The Lightbox in Woking from 14 July to 7 October 2018, showcase a selection of images from the collections held at Surrey History Centre.

We also added to our collection of watercolours by John Hassell (1767-1825) and his son Edward Hassell (1811-1852) who between them painted an extraordinary number of Surrey's historic buildings in the 1820s and 1830s. Versions of paintings by Hassells found their way into many private collections (often with the intention of using them to illustrate deluxe editions of Manning and Bray's *History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*) and several local churches also acquired collections, one such being St John the Baptist, Puttenham. Until recently these were hanging in a frame on the wall of the church, to which they

were presented by churchwarden Captain Edward Tuckwell MBE MC DL. Now the originals are in our care (SHC ref 9835), and high quality digital copies adorn the church. The paintings depict the box-pewed interior and exterior of the church before Victorian restoration and include two paintings by John dated 1824 and five by Edward, dated 1828-30.

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PUBLICATIONS

The former Surrey Local History Council produced *Surrey History* for many years and the majority of the back numbers are still available. In addition the following extra publications are in print:

Views of Surrey Churches
by C.T. Cracklow
(reprint of 1826 volume)
1979 £7.50 (hardback)

Pastors, Parishes and People in Surrey
by David Robinson
1989 £2.95

Old Surrey Receipts and Food for Thought
compiled by Daphne Grimm
1991 £3.95

The Sheriffs of Surrey
by David Burns
1992 £4.95
(published jointly with the Under Sheriff of Surrey)

Two Hundred Years of Aeronautical & Aviation in Surrey 1785-1985
by Sir Peter Masefield
1993 £3.95

The Churches of Surrey
by Mervyn Blatch
1997 £30.00 (hardback)

These books were published for Surrey Local History Council by Phillimore & Co. Ltd. They are available from the Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, GU21 1ND. Tel: 01483 518740. Members of the Society are invited to obtain their copies from the Hon. Secretary, Surrey History, Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, GU1 3SX. Tel/fax: 01483 532454. A Registered Charity No 272098.



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